CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 37 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
16th Feb.	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb.	MOREA	10,890
4th Mar.	MALWA	10,941
11th Mar.	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar.	CHINA	7,952
1st April.	NARKUNDA	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
6th May..	MOREA	10,899
13th ,, ..	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA.. ..	15,826

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18thMay	MASHOBRA.. ..	8,288
1st June	MANELA ..	8,30

SAILINGS TO CHINA.

22nd February	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
24th Feb.	MANTUA ..	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	NALDERA ..	
5th May	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
16th ,,	BARALA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
17th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
17th ,,	VARELA ..	Bnarch direct
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	E. & S. Africa
Early Mar.	A Steamer ..	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
14, Strand Road, CALCUTTA..
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	7th Feb.	14th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure

Bengal Maru N. Yokota 5293 7th Feb, 16th Feb
Hokodate Maru C. Hideshima 8th Feb 10th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 23rd Feb 28th March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 5968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
Tsurunga Maru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 2nd May

*This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
128,946 shares of Rs. 560 each, Rs. 125 paid ... 1,72,68,250
Rs. 5,47,68,250

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921 ... 3,81,21,466
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921 ... 5,18,84,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Beswada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayenguage
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Octeamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-station to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Rohawa
Cawapore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rules, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,190.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad	Calcutta.
Bahrein	Colombo.
Basrah	Dillah.
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£3,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,665,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	99,96,855

DIRECTORS.
1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Mormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Malla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	26,13,891	15	0
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawapore	Jutogh	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of ½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
F
MARINE I MOTOR
R
E
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. MANAGER. Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under Expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.
For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Church Street, Fort, Bombay.
C1198

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
2, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. RANERJEA.
Secretary.
EAR and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A.M. s. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will not be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The capital goes you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary. Dipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1884.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO. 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms on all sides. Terms moderate. Book sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No.

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS RECEIVED FROM THE ASST. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY the 13th February 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunitions received from the Asst. Collector of Customs in charge Preventive Service Bombay consisting of daggers and spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gun powder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
C1204S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.) Best Terms to Best Workers, for prospectus and terms of Agency. Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED—An experienced CARDING MASTER for a local mill. Please apply to Box No. 7740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", with testimonials and salary required.
A C12148

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a Factory. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Box No. 7738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12129

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC RE-TOUCHER, able to finish Enlargements in Black and white and colours, not afraid of hard work. DHUNJEEBHOY, Trimulgherry Dn
A R2848

WANTED—Three B. comes for the Commerce Department of the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay (No. 4) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. For particulars and forms of application see the PRINCIPAL, between 8 and 9 p.m.
A R2854

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. Guaranteed Profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY. WANTED (I.) A Temporary SUPERVISOR for the preparation of drawings and estimates. Railway experience is not essential, but applicants must be trained men able to design, calculate stresses and estimate cost of structures. Salary Rs. 250 per month plus 10 per cent. local allowance. (II.) A Temporary Draftsman:—Must be well up in Permanent Way. Salary Rs. 100 per month plus 15 per cent. local allowance. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Construction Projects, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay.
A R12137

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST—Engineer's Department. REQUIRED at once properly qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT to take charge of the Engineer's Accounts Section. Preference will be given to an Accountant who has had experience of accounting on large Construction Works. Applicants should be between the age of 30 and 40, and should be capable of costing or of being trained to become Costing Accountants. The pay of the post will be Rs. 500-25-600. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Improvement Trust Office Matunga, Bombay. (Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M. Inst., C. E., Trust Engineer. 9th February, 1922.
A C12112

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A long experienced English knowing teacher seeks for EXTRA TUITIONS with lodging and boarding. Please inform MR. SHAH, First-floor, Kachwala Building, Mandvi, P. N.-S.
B R2855

AN energetic Hindu gentleman of more than 10 years' business experience wishes to go to Germany or other part of Europe and is willing to act as Agent of Indian Firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7624, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2855

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebsale Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED & CO., 2-10 Nisampada Road, Khadack, or on the premises.
C R2833

TO LET at No. 67/69, Gunbow Street, Fort, one GODOWN on Ground Floor. Apply M. ESSACK, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R2851

TO BE LET—The ground-floor of the new bldg. on Plot No. 89 Hughes Road, opposite "The Ford Automobiles, Ltd." For particulars apply to K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E., Architect, 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort.
C R2834

CHAGLA MANSION.—TO BE LET at Susex Road, Byculla, Shops and Blocks. Rents reduced, Blocks at Rs. 125, 135, 145 and 155. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar
C R2755

TO BE LET.—One large GODOWN at King Lane, Fort House No. 255 very suitable for Printing Press or Factory monthly rent only Rs. 200. Apply sharp HAJEE JUKARIA HAJEE AHMED PATEL, 52/54, Kambekar Street.
C R2813

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES.—First floor rooms, fitted with electric light in the front building of the Workmen's Institute on Elphinstone Road, Parel. Size 20' X' 15 rent Rs. 30. Size 16 x 15 rent Rs. 45. Apply to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Bombay No. 4.
C R2847

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned addresses: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay. No. 3.
C R255

MOUNT ABU.—To LET for the Season, beginning from the 1st March to 30th June instant on the beautiful Charming Hill Station nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats, situate on the Main road just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent Moderate ranging from Rs 150 to Rs. 1,500. Apply to the MANAGER c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C C12068

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2830

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A MOTOR GARAGE between Esplanade Road and Victoria Terminus. Please send particulars to Box No. 7745, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R2852

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSE PROPERTY.—2 shops in Kashmeregate best situation always rented for Rs. 200 will be sold by private treaty by 30-2-21 for plan, etc. Apply THE DELHI HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY, Kashmeregate.
G R2846

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One luxurious seven-seater STUDEBAKER CAR as good as new. Price Rs. 5,250. Apply H. B. DADYBORJOR, Cowasji Tank Road, Bombay.
JA R2789

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE—DEDION Seven Seater MOTOR CAR in very good order good chance to buyers. Apply UMER HAJEE ADAM, 52/54 Kambekar Street.
JA R2514

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2827

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Delivery by March 1922, 3, 5 or 7 BOWL CALENDER and BALING PRESS, New or Second-hand, write particulars price to Box No. 7696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2719

FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma.—The Cotton Ginning and Baling and Oil-Expressing Mills, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma. All as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) The Myingyan Ginnery, contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses Oil-Expressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Godowns, etc Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to:—STEEL BROTHERS AND COY. LTD. (Cotton Department) Post Box 132, Rangoon.
b C12057

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Complete unused pictorial sets; 27 Liechtenstein 1920, Rs. 1/8. 10 East Silesia, 1921 Re. 1. 8 Honduras, 1911, Rs. 1-8. 20 Belgium, 1902 parcel Post Rs. 2-8. 14 Great Ukraine, 1921, 12 As. 22 Salvador 1906, Rs. 2-8. The Lot Rs. 9. New List now ready. IMPERIAL STAM CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C12149

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD RUPEES FIVE.—I declare that my Mechanical Engineer's Third Class Certificate of Bombay No. 3665 of the year 1921 has been LOST nearly three months ago. That certificate has been lost from Karanja to Amraoti. The informer will be rewarded Rs. 5 as said above. (Sd.) ATMARAM KABSON SONI C/o. New Mofussil Company Karanja. Dated, 28th January, 1922.
PB R2850

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITAL PARTNER with Fifty thousand. One Lakh for well established, sound, most lucrative business. Best Security. No. Risks No. 7728, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2806

WANTED—CAPITALIST with Rs. 10,000 for a catering business in Bombay. Assured profits over 3,000 monthly. Apply for full particulars to "Catering Expert." Box No. 7740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2837

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—100 New Electric Ceiling Fans, A. C. Current, 230 volts., 54 ins. four Wooden blades of the Mergli make, (without regulators). Offers invited in writing. Apply to Mr. DWRKADAS NARANJI, Chompaguly near M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
T R2780

KHADDAR HOUSE.—We supply pure SWADESHI, hand-made Khaddar or Garha in large quantities. AGENTS wanted. For particulars, send one anna stamps:—RAMA STORES, Deoband (U. P.)
T R2700

FOR SALE—1 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 Policy size in fine condition, Rs. 200.
1 UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER No. 5 Foolscap size, in good order Rs. 200.
1 UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER No. 5 Foolscap size, in good order, 140.
WARDEN & CO.,
23, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES FOR SALE all are in good condition. Apply K. T. RAYNIA CO., Bandra Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2697

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S sick of lip owing to prematun physical delay should wait with 1½ a stamps for Ladies' Remedies and Gentlemen's Remedies to Box No. 7744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2849

K. M. PUSHMINA CAP; oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians, Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R2785

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry as it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 18 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonan merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ERRATUM TO NOTICE, dated 3-2-1922, from the Dewan of Janjira, regarding pipes, fittings, etc., required for the Victoria Water Works, Janjira.
After the words "All the pipes; fittings, etc., should be of British manufacture or", for the words "of Indian manufacture," read "of any other manufacture."

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

8-2-1922.
C12128

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS to specification given below:—
1. Length 20 ft.
2. Diameter 6 ft. 6 ins.
3. Length of flues 20 ft.
4. Diameter 2 ft. 3 ins.
5. Boilers are not safe to work under steam unless previously repaired.
6. Priced at Rs. 1,200 each F. O. R. Moghalpur Stores Depot.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Ry.

Controller of Stores'
Office, Moghalpura
Dated 6-2-1922.
C12136

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by order of the Government, Public Auction of Government Properties called "MEIAS" in Ambelim in the Province of Salsette in Goa, will take place on the 3rd of March, 1922, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m. in the Office of the Administrador do Concelho de Salcete, Goa. All information regarding the said properties is published in the Government Bulletin, and the maps of the same are kept open for inspection in this Survey Office and in the Office of the Administrator de Concelho de Salcete. Buyers are invited to be present in the said place these days.
Repartico Superior de Agrimensura e Minas em Nova Goa, 28 de Janeiro de 1922.

O Official escrivao dos processos,
JOSE BOSILIO de SA.
Visto,
Pelo Director dos S. de Agrimensura e Minas.
C12138

NOTICE.

PUBLIC are hereby informed that the following contracts for the year 1922-23 will be sold by auction at the Municipal Office on lowing contracts for the year 1922-23 will be sold by auction at the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 16th February, 1922, at 6-30 p.m.
1. Right of collecting fees from the Fish Market.
2. Right of collecting fees from the Pork Market.
3. Right of collecting fees from the Khar Market.
The conditions of the contracts will be read over at the auction. The successful bidder in each case will have to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid on the spot.
The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the highest or any particular bid.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 9th February, 1922.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
C 12139

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held at Sheth Munmohundass Ramji M. L. A's. Office, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 28th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1921.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Munmohundass Ramji and Mr. Moolji Haridass who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
V. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 15th February to 7th March 1922, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
M. K. CHOUBAL,
Manager
Bombay, 17th January, 1922.
C12146

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1922, the General Classification of Goods and the following revised maximum class rates, as sanctioned by the Government of India (Railway Board), will be adopted over the G. I. P. Railway:—

Class.	Existing Maximum per mile. Pie.	Class	Proposed Maximum p. m. Pie.
1st	.333	1st	.38
		2nd	.42
2nd	.500	3rd	.58
		4th	.62
3rd	.666	5th	.77
		6th	.83
4th	.833	7th	.96
		8th	1.04
5th	1.000	9th	1.25
X	1.500	10th	1.87

(II). The following changes will be made in the schedule rates C. D. J. K. Q. and R:—
(1) The charge for articles charged at schedule "C" will be calculated on the following revised basis:—
For any distances. 1 pie per maund per mile.
(2) The basis of the schedule "D" will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and up to 200 miles	.15
For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles	.14
For extra distance above 400 miles, not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.13
For extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles	.12

(3) Schedule "J" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and up to 300 miles	.333
For the extra distance above 300 miles, not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	.200
For the extra distance above 500 miles, not exceeding 700 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles	.125
For the extra distance above 700 miles, to be added to the charge for 700 miles	.100

(4) Schedule "K" rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile. Pie.
For the first and upto 300 miles	.35
For the extra distance above 300 miles not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	.30
For the extra distance above 400 miles not exceeding 500 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.25
For the extra distance above 500 miles not exceeding 600 miles to be added to the charge for 500 miles	.20
For the extra distance above 600 miles to be added to the charge for 600 miles	.10

(5) Schedule "Q" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per wagon per mile. Rs. as. p.
For the first and upto 100 miles	0 8 0
For extra distance above 100 miles, not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles	0 4 6
For the extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 300 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles.	0 4
For extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	0 3 6

(6) Schedule "R" wagon rate will be revised as under:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per wagon per mile Rs. as. p.
For the first and upto 100 miles	0 8 0
For the extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to the charge for 100 miles	0 7 0
For the extra distance above 200 miles not exceeding 300 miles to be added to the charge for 200 miles	0 5 6
For the extra distance above 300 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles	0 4 6

(II A.) The cases of the schedule "G" rate have been revised from 1-12-21 as under and will continue to apply after 1-4-22:—

Telescopic Scale.

	Per md. per mile Pie.
For the first and up to 100 miles	.240
For extra distance above 100 miles not exceeding 200 miles to be added to be charge for 100 miles	.200
For extra distance above 200 miles, not exceeding 400 miles to be added to the charge to the charge for 200 miles	175
For extra distance above 400 miles to be added to the charge for 400 miles	.100

NOTE:—These class and schedule rates are subject to other conditions in the Goods Tariff.
(III). The calculated class and schedule rates to and from Bombay and via all the junctions, will be incorporated in Goods Tariff Part III-A, which will be issued as a separate publication and may shortly be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy excluding postage.
(IV) Station to station rates generally will be increased from the first of April, 1922. The charges are being notified in a special rate circular which will be printed shortly and copies will be supplied to all stations on this Railway, from which information can be obtained with the help of the Station Masters or Goods Clerks. Copies of the circulars can be had at a cost of 4 annas per copy on application to the undersigned. Any further information required may be had from the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
The revised General Classification and exceptions and schedule rates will be included in Goods Tariff I/A and the station to station rates will be embodied in Goods Tariff Part I.B. The revised editions of these tariffs are in print and will be issued in due course. Copies may be obtained from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy exclusive of postal charges.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
24th January, 1922.
C11988

PUBLIC NOTICES

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 11 a.m. instead of on MONDAY, the 13th idem.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay 8th February, 1922.
C12103

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Messrs. P. A. Hormarji and Co., Agents, The Moon Mills, Ltd., for the works to be executed in carrying out the extension of Mechanics' Shop on the Mill premises at Sewri.
Particulars from the Architect for the Mills Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR at Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
TA R2839

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for Disinfectants will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 13th day of March, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
10th February, 1922.
TA C12144

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PANJABI UTTAMSINGH MAYARAMCHAND late of Bombay, Punjabi, Hindu inhabitant, a Silver-smith Deceased.
RAMPIARI, widow of the said deceased, the executrix named in the said Will of Bombay, Punjabi, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12135

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MOTIVAHU, widow of Lalji Dwarkadas, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
MADHAVJI TRICUMDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Frier Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of February, 1922.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12140

Keep your Eye
from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFF remedy of Nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal
Dep B 943

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, CUDDALORE.

A. S. No. 62 of 1916.
MUHAMMAD MOIDEEN MARCAYAI Petitioning Decree Holder.
HIBJI UMARJI, Judgment Debtor (deceased).
1. PERUSITHAMJEE.
2. FRAKJI minor by guardian ..... *Respondents.*
The Head Clerk of this Court.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the decree holder has applied to add the respondents as 2 and 3 defendants and as the legal representatives of the deceased judgment debtor and that the matter stands adjourned to 2nd March, 1922, for hearing the same. If the respondents do not appear before the court on that day at 10 a.m. orders will be passed exparte.
V. ANANDA RANGANADAM
Attorney at Law,
for Decree Holder.
C12147

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS KAPADIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chaupati on the North-side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1442 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 6 on the Dady Sett Charity Estate at Chaupati and forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees of the said estate registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 together with the two bungalows and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate demised to Bai Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni on the West by Plot No. 5 of the said estate agreed to be demised to Kaikhushroo Rustomji Sethna on the North by the property of the Trustees of the said estate and on the South by the Walkeshwar Road and which premises are assessed under D. Ward Nos. 2477 (4), 2477 (4a) and Street Nos. 395 and 395A.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1922.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchasers attorneys.
C 12145

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Milner safe, etc., etc.
On THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, Milner safe, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, gramophone with records, glass door show cases, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.
Catalogues will be published and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF PLASTER SHEETINGS.
Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auctn. Plaster Sheetings of various sizes on TUESDAY, the 14th February, 1922, at Parsi Bazar Street in the godowns of Messrs. Graham and Co., behind Graham Buildings, in different lots suitable to buyers.
4 Crates containing 12 sheets 6" by 3".
4 Crates containing 12 sheets 8" by 3."
5 Crates containing 12 sheets 6" by 4."
4 Crates containing 12 sheets 8" by 4."
The articles are open to view 3 days before sale, and private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned before sale.
MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1922.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.
Large lots of old timber, old and new canvas, plate scrap, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, hospital iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old metals, such as brass, copper, gunmetal, zinc, lead, iron tanks of 400 gallons, Manilla ropes, coir iron barge, iron buoys, boats, electric wire, cabooses, racking in solations, sheets blankets, boots, serge blue, drums, ice chests, electric blower, leather sewing machines, and other stores too numerous to mention.
Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the said stores in suitable lots will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, and the following days as may be necessary till their completion and thereafter at the Alexandra Docks.
The sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay strictly fifty per cent. as earnest amount money and remove all lots within fifteen days. Further particulars will be read out at the sale No cheques will be accepted.
The undersigned will sell by Public Auction such as brass, copper, blankets, doosootie, sewing machines, etc., etc., in the compound of the Bombay Arsenal (Kala Kila) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, as soon as after the above said sale is over, under kind instruction from the Officer, I/C Ordnance Depot, Bombay.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, FIAT, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of February 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Cooverji Hirji Thacker and others traded as Hirji Keshav.
One Fiat Motor Car No. 738 and Bad Coins.
By order of the office concerned.
1 case containing 36 pieces Vestings 27 inches 22-25 yards.
By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. one big lot Dhoties.
By order of Messrs. Framroz Bros. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Sultanally Essoofally, Delhi.
3 cases Black Leather Book Laces.
(2) Re: Estate of Mauchand Walchand:—
One bad coin.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 CASES COLOURED AND WHITE GROUND PRINTS AND 4 CASES DYED VOILS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of R. Jairam Naranji of Chowk, Mulji Jaitha, Cloth Market, the following:—
8 Cases Coloured Ground Prints 31" x 48/52 yards.
3 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31"x 50/55 yards.
10 Cases Blotch Ground Prints 27" x 48/52 yards.
10 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31" x 50/55 yards.
1 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.
10 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31" x 50/55
20 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.
4 Cases Dyed Voils 39" 40" x 40 yards.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1922.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH LANE, ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST MARCH, 1922, AT 4-30 P. M.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. Ramchandra Bhaoo, Madan Sri Krishna and Ramnath Sadanand.

SHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of ground being portion of the oartcommonly called or known by the name of Pomball together with the messuage tenement and buildings thereon situate on the West side of the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane without the Fort, in the town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 494 1 9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by property of Damodar Walji, on the west by the property of Vallabhdas Meghji, on the North by the property of Damodar Walji and on the south by the public road known as the Charni Road and which said piece of Ground is registered by the collector of Pensim and Tax under old No. 307 and New No. 2076 and old Survey No. 576 New Survey No. 4/7910 and which with the messuage tenement and buildings therein is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1240 and Street No. 1.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendore, at their office at 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummun Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "ACCRA."

All previous advertisements are hereby withdrawn and the following is substituted.

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., on behalf of their principles Messrs Boullie Lagane and Co., Liquidators, the Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd., Port Louis Mauritius, Messrs. MENNESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms:—

The S. S. "ACCRA" built in 1893 by the Naval Constructions and Armament Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness Tonnage 2.826 nett, 1,751 length, 336.0 by 39.4 by 22.3 vessel loads 3,750 tons, dead-weight on a mean draught of 20ft. 6 inches.

The steamer has accommodation for 40 first class passengers in addition to deck passengers and is sold as she lies without guaranty or warranty of any description whatever.

The above steamer is now lying off Prince's Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

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TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE LAND LOPER"
Featuring the Brilliant Star
HAROLD LOCKWOOD.
THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN LEWIS Versus Mc CORNIC"

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p. m.
THE NEW PROGRAMME !
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE OPTIMYSTICS
IN
NEW SONG, DANCES, DUETS and SCENAS,
Direct from Masklyne's Theatre of Mystery
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The Living descendant of Six Generations of Magic
IN A NEW SERIES OF CHINESE CONJURING.
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Will present for the First Time in the East A Sensation entirely new to Bombay.
Fred Attilia presents his Sensational Escape
From
THE GOLDEN CAULDRON
Members of the audience are invited to come on the Stage and fasten Attilia in the Tank of Water
He is submurged in 70 gallons and
FAILURE TO ESCAPE MEANS DEATH!!!
HALF PRICE MATINEE
Next Thursday at 6 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m
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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
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ANITA STEWART
IN
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
The remarkable story of a Girl lured by the Flame of Free Love fluttering about the fascinating light without a thought that her beautiful wings might be singed.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
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The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TAI ZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.
This week episodes 9, 10 and 11.
No. 9 "THE FANGS of the LION"
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Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, near Byculla Club.
THE LUCILLE LOVE
A Superial Serial Of Absorbing Interest
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Featuring
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILLE LOVE
Last Installment Episodes 13, 14, 15
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
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Featuring the celebrated Musician and handcuff king
HOUDINI
TO-NIGHT the 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

THE "STAR"
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science,
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Most Astounding Scientific Serial
Episodes 7th. THE HYPNOTIC SPELL &
" 8th. AGAINST GREAT ODDS
together with
A VARIETY EN ERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc, by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE and a two-ree monkey Comedy
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC DANCES AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 5-15 7, & 10-30, on Saturdsy and Sunday and in 7; 8-45 and 10-30 shows Daily.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST & PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road.

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Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances.
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show

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A PATHE SERIAL
This Light Could Signal to Mars—
It destroyed everything in its path. Plotters wanted the secret of its power. Did they get it ?
SENSATIONAL ACTION !
RARE ROMANCE !
See it !
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 6th The Crystal Prison.
" 7th Dangers Doorway
TOM SENTSCHI
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A western drama an ninteresting characterization and a virile hero.
in 2 reels
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Anant Shrinivas Davde and twenty-two others.
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Pratt and Kanga.)

These were several appeals against the decision of Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns.

SUMMARIES OF JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in very long judgment upheld the convictions and sentences. The following is the brief summary of the judgments. The full text of the judgments will be given in our next issue:—

Justice Pratt after stating the facts of the case, observed:—

"These facts are clearly established by the evidence of the Police witnesses, of the men employed at the liquor shops and the large number of other eye-witnesses who have told a credible and consistent story. But of the 23 accused, there were only two No. 19 and 296 who ventured to admit that they were among the rioters from start to finish. They had, however, in their defence set up a story which on the face of it is so ridiculous that the Court would dismiss it at once as the stupid defence of an ordinary criminal. For these two accused were ignorant Mussalmans. However they were supported by two other accused No. 9 and 14 who were educated men. But they did it rather by innuendo than by direct averment. Neither of them ventured to say they saw a policeman drunk or thrown a stone or set fire to the Tatti. These statements were made in support of a defence which was generally adopted by all the accused, namely, that the riot was organized by the District Officials with a view to implicate supporters of the Congress and Khilafat movements. It was true the accused were all either directly or indirectly concerned with the Congress and the Khilafat movements, but that argument cuts both ways as it also supplied a motive for their joining the riot,. But facts about which there could be no doubt disposed of this defence altogether. For it was quite clear that the district authorities were taken by surprise. Moreover, the cause of the riot and each stage of its progres was clearly proved.

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

The beginning of the trouble was the conviction of the two picketers. With the exception of some accused who said that the District Officials were so foolish as to give notice of their nefarious scheme by uttering threats—the ridiculous phrase "I am thirsting for your blood."—is attributed to the District Magistrate—the only accused who ventured to make statements of fact in support of their defence were Nos. 9, 14, 19 and 26. The others like them merely made hysterical speeches denouncing the Government and asking to be sent to jail in preference to the society they lived in, but they had called no evidence in support and their accusations against the ditsrict officers or of the charges of unprofessional conduct against the medical officers. They had not even cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution. Now what was the reason of this omission Mr. Jinnah said that they thought they were not getting a fair trial in the Court of Sessions and in support of that he referred to the Session Judge's omission to examine "two motu" persons who had written letters to the judge offering themselves as witnesses and others named by the accused in their speeeches from the dock. But private letters to a judge on the subject of a pending case constituted a gross contempt of Court. The Judge was quite right in ignoring these communications As to the persons named by the accused the Judge had no doubt a discretion to call them if he thought their evidence would advance the interests of justice. There was no occasion for the exercise of this discretion if he believed that the evidence for the prosecution was true and complete—and complete it was for there could be no obligation in the case of a riot of 2,000 or 3,000 people to attempt the impossible feat of examining every possible eye-witness. There was not the smallest foundation for the suggestion that the accused had not got a fair trial in the Court of Sessions and one at least of the pleaders for the Apellants had acknowledge the extraordinary case with which the Sessions Judge had sifted the evidence and examined the police papers in order to check the statements of witnesses. But apart from this Mr. Jinnah's suggestion was altogether beside the mark for the accused had resolved to make no defence before a case ever reached the Court of Sessions.

ACCUSATION AGAINST GOVT.

The learned Counsel and the pleaders for the accused deplored the attitude taken up by the accused. One of them excused it by saying that they got into a huff and committed a tactical error. But what had caused this huff and it of petulance. The answer was clear They were annoyed at being arrested and put on trial. What they had hoped to do was to turn the tables on a timid executive to became themselves the accusers and to put the officers responsible for the maintainance of law and order into the deck. This aspiration was reflected in the false charges against the district and police officers and in insidious suggestion made in arguement not only in the Sessions Court but in the High Court, that the Court should not decide whether Shivlingappa was justified in opening fire on the crowd. When the accused found themselves arrested and put on trial, their hope of becoming prosecutors was frustrated and then they announced their decision to make no defence. By so doing they attracted sympathy to themselves as heroes and martyrs. But would they have adopted this pose if they had any defence. Certainly not for they were not the stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of. They have not had the courage to be consistent in their pose of dissociation from the trial for they have defended themselves in every possible way except the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. They made constant objections and . . . to the Sessions Judge, referred him to the police papers put in long written statements, argued their case and finally have made an appeal to this Court ending even with a prayer for reduction of sentence. The conclusion was inevitable that they did not try to prove their case before the Court for they were afraid of exposing its falsehood and that was why they confined themselves to an appeal to prejudice by false accusations and innuendo. The accusede described themselves as Khilafat and Congress propogandists and Mr. Jinnah stated that that was the noblest profession the one could have. If that were so the accused were unworthy of their calling for what respectable creed would tolerate the tactics of their defence—infamous lies, foul slander, mock-heroics, and a cringing appeal.

PLEA OF SOCIAL STANDING.

His Lordship then considered in detail the evidence as to the identity of each accused and remarked that there was one genral observation to be made on that part of the case and that was the arguments that the accused being men of education and some social standing could not possibly have behaved to be hooligans There would be much force in this contentions if it had not been for the infamous statements made by them in the Sessions Court. Men who make such statements cannot claim the privilege of social standing or education. What assurance could the Court have that the morbid mentality exhibitede by these statements was not the principal cause of the riot. As to the direct evidence of identification, the Sessions Judge had sifted the evidence and the witnesses with great case. In fact in his anxiety to do no injustice to the accused he had adopted criteria which were not quite fair to some of the witnesses.

In conclusion, this Lordship remarked that under the ruling of the High Court, the attempt to murder Shivlingappa was an offence under Sections 302 and 511 and not under Section 307. That was the only change their Lordships would make in the convictions which they otherwise confirm. Having regard to the gravity of the offence and the appalling results which would have ensued but for the timely action of Shivlingappa, their Lordships thought that the senetences did not err in severity.

Mr. Justice Kanga, concurring, remarked that there was a large body of uncontradicted evidence for the prosecution and in his opinion there was no foundation whatever for the suggestion that the accused did not get a fair trial before the Court of Sessions.

Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the Appeals.

BUTCHERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Ameer Dadabhai vs. The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Coyajee.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He found the accused guilty of murdering one Ahili a girl of five, for the sake of her ornaments, and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly there:—

The deceased Ahile was residing with her father Dogdu Kalu at Keli in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. The accused a Mohamedan Mulani (butcher) was also residing in the same village. On Monday, the 3rd October, Dogdu came home from a visit to another village to her that Ahili was missing. He searched, but failed to find her. Next morning her dead body was found in a wild spot, near the river. The throat was cut, the two feet were severed from the legs and the right leg was also cut off below the knee. The ornaments which she had been wearing were missing. The information was given to the police. The body was sent for *post mortem* examination.

The accused was arrested and he produced a tin box containing the ornaments from inside of his thatched roof. The ornaments were identified as the ornaments of Alili. Next day the accused produced a butcher knife and sickle from his roof and showed some ashes in a place 132 feet from his house.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The accused in his defence stated that the ornaments were placed inside the roof of his house. He did not know who placed them there. The seythe and knife belonged to him. He used the seythe for cutting fuel and used the knife for killing sheep as he was a Mulani (butcher). Evidence was given against him through enmity as he was alone and no helper.

The Sessions Judge observed "For the defence stress is naturally laid on complaint's earlier suspicions of savlya and Barku and the former's admitted enmity for accused. Such suspicions of reported sorcerers are intelligible enough, but they are mere suspicions unsubstantiated by the evidence in the case. The medical evidence suggests that injuries were such as a butcher might have inflicted and that his object was to get the ornaments off. Accused admits that he showed the blood-stained ashes and explains that he had casually noticed them, an explanation which is obviously for fetched. I find accused guilty of murder. The murder is of a peculiarly heinous type—a type unfortunately not uncommon in this district."

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

ACCUSED FINED.

Before the Mazagon Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate presided over by Mr. M. D. Thakersey and Mr. J. A. Kay on Wednesday, Dr. Utanwalla, Veternary Inspector of the B.S.P.C.A. prosecuted one Allimahomad Dudhwalla for starving two of his horses. From the evidence it appeared that Dr. Utanwalla happend to visit Mr. Grove's stables at Bellasis Road, where he found these two horses very emaciated. He made enquiries and kept a watch. Subsequently a search warrant was obtained from the Court and the accused was charged with starving his horses. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He further offered to give Rs. 100 in charity by way of appreciating the mercy shown to him by the Court.

On the evidence before the Court and the accused's own plea he was convicted of the offence. Since the accused pleaded guilty and was repentant and offered money in charity, the Court did not desire to be hard on him by sending him to jail, which he rightly deserved for starving the horses. He was fined Rs. 100 in default to suffer 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment.

A ROWDY CUSTOMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Behram Jehangir Irani, owner of "George Restaurant," Green Street, charged Mahmed Hersi, a negro sailor on board s.s. "Colombo," with mischief.

Mr. S. B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant's shop on the 28th January last at 8-30 p.m. and ordered tea for three persons. After taking tea, he was preparing to leave the shop without payment and so the complainant's servant asked for payment; whereupon, the accused began to abuse and taking a chair walked out of the shop. When the servant followed him the accused picked up a stone and threw at the glass door of the partition breaking the glass panel which caused the complainant damage to the extent of Rs. 50.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50 or in default to five weeks rigorous imprisonment. If fine is recovered it was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Wilhasino" left Liverpool on the morning of the 9th inst.

* * * *

A meeting was held on (5th instant.), in the Bhandari School Hal, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny of Bombay, delivered a very instructive lecture on "Advantages of Loan Scholarships and Progressive Education," under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Donde, B.Sc., President of the Malvan Municipality. Mr. Naranyen Rao Kulkerney explained his scheme of "Shivaji Chhatrapati High School" at Malwan, to be started under the auspices of National Co-operative Educational Society."

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IDTAL HEALTH-GIVING BEVERAGE.

DELICIOUS & NON-ALCOHOLIC.
Made from the juices of choicest selected fruits, by scientific process.
It is a sure preventive against Malaria, Influenza and Chils.
This nerve tonic is highly recommended by Doctors.
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Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.
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Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc
Prices on application.
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Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

New York, Feb. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		8,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York March		17 10
" " " May		16 80
" " " July		16 39
" " " Oct.		15 74
Spot Cotton at New York		17 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		15 78
Futures at New Orleans Mar.		16 01
Futures at New Orleans July		16 77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9 1/16
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		68 5/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 9th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT

TIN BLOCK	152 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Feb.-Mar. Done	20 5/8
Tone Firmer but quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Mar.-Apl. Done	36
Months May-Augt. Done Sellers	3 5/9

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Mid. American Spot	9 69
Sakelaridis	16 25

New York, Feb. 9th.

Demand Bills	..

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	50 50
In Germany	840 00
In Italy	88 35

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 74
Christiania	26 30
Amsterdam	11 72
Switzerland	22 54

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 10th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver quiet but steady	34 1/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	152 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Feb.-Mar. Done	£ 20 3/4
Tone Firmer but quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar.-April Done	36/3
Months May-Aug. Sellers	36

New York, Feb. 10th

Demand Bills	433 78

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 10th.

On London in Paris	50 49
In Germany	861 00
In Italy	88 65

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16 72
Christiania	24 46
Amsterdam	11 68
Switzerland	22 42

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Mid. American Spot	9 83

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 89 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	2 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 7/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 1/2
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	51 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	50
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/3
Tone :—Weak.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 417 and gradually went up till Rs. 423. It then again declined to Rs. 418 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 420. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 425. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 424 and closed at Rs. 418. Fine mg. Oamra March opened at Rs. 350 and after touching Rs. 347½ advanced to Rs. 353. Again declined to Rs. 350½ at 4 p.m. While May opened at Rs. 362 and going down to Rs. 360½ went up till Rs. 365 remaining Rs. 362 at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal March was Rs. 300 and May Rs. 306 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed a steady feeling yesterday Japan shippers were chief buyers. About bales 5,000 were reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Fully Good Broach April/May		418 "
" " Bengal March		299 "
" " May		305 "
Fine M. G. Oomra March		345 "
" " May		388 "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton previous qns., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m on 10th Feb 1922

Cotton	1,034 Bale
Wheat	2,112 "
Linseed	1,362 "
Rapeseed	373 "
Gingelly seed	651 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnut	5,113 "
Castorseed	989 "
Rice	26,734 "
Myrabollams	1,2 8 "
Cottonseed	10,6?6 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	110 "
Jowar	173 "
Masur	137 "
Barley	1,133 "
Bajra	4,271 "
Coal	8,473 Tons.

MONEY AND MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-4-0.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-4-0
Bars Silver ready, 92-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 92-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 90-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 17/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange.—
STEADY MARKET.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 324.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 344.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 334.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 165½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 355.
On New York.—
London.—Gold ready sh. 35-1.
London.—Silver ready—d. 34-2.
London—Silver forward—d. 33-14.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady, India Covering Sales, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$4.36½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 50.60.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.40.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.00.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 88.80.
German Exchange—Mrks. 860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 56-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1925, Rs 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
The Share market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

Market opened quiet with sellers predominating. Jute shares were easier following a week hessian market. Howrah declining to Rs. 23-12. Coal shares remained fairly steady with buyers of Bokaro and Ramgurh, Govindpur, Burrakur and Raneegunge. Cotton shares registered further decline and in miscellaneous section only a small turnover was reported with small demand for Thornycroft and Central Provinces Cement. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baroboni 15-12 Ghusick and Muslia 25, Gopalichuk 13-8, Govindpur 27, Kalapahari 30-4, Katras Jherria 121, Marine B. 14-4.

Jute:—Empire 35 s. l., Hooghly 45, Howrah 23-12, Kanknarrah 261 s. l., Northbrook 32-4, Orient 76 Union 237, Waverley 6-6.

Tea:—Bishnauth 11-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 22-4, Agra United 7-6, Dunbar Cotton 441 Kesoram Cotton 15, British Ceylon Corporation 9-8, Saear Corporation 6-4 discount, Thornycroft 3-14, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Calcutta Steam Navigation 110, British India Corporation (Ord.) 9 s. l., Indo Burma Tin 5, Madans Theatre 9, Premier Soap 9-8. Arrah Sassaram Railway 54, Chaparmuk Silghat Railway 56, Imperial Bank (County) 345 small old lot, Tata Industrial Bank 4 discount s. l.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56 s. l., War Bonds generally are unaltered in values.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five eighth pence

COLOUR-MARKET.

Feb. 10.

The market passes without any important fluctuation. Stockists are decreasing their rates to get business. The indenting business is poor. Alizarine 20 per cent. had some business at Rs. 120 per cwt. Magenta Crystals Z. has to report some business at Rs. 12 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta-Purpurine had some inquiries from the mofussil. Madrasi Fast Red is changing hands at Rs. 8 per lb. Victoria Blue is quoted at Rs. 8 per lb. Quotations:—

Congo-Red. Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine 4 B Rs. 4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine 5 B. Rs. 5 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 120 per cwt.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 10 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystlas Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

CHEMICALS—MARKET.

Feb. 10.

Zinc Chloride Magnesium chloride, Bleaching powder, Caustic Soda are among those chemicals which have been witnessing downward movement, which has been steady for the present. There is a tendency among the holders to realise the cash by disposing off the holdings, in view of the constantly getting easier quotations from the German manufacturers. Bichromate of soda and potash are among those that have been advancing very steadily, and the rate for the former has touched nearly Rs. 65; whereas, the latter has gone up to Rs. 75 per cwt. Aniline salt, Antimony salts are having no enquiry for the present. Sodium Sulphide U.A. in large packing is now quoted at Rs. 24; whereas, small drums are quoted at Rs. 25; the C. I. F. rates for this stuff have been nearly £25-26 per ton. Sago flour and Farina-K-are quiet. Some enquiry is being witnessed in the former, however, the latter is conspicuous by an absence of demand.

The consumption of finer chemicals for dyeing purposes has considerably decreased, which is due to the production of Khadi by the textile houses, which cloth does not require finer chemicals. However, Madras presidency has been the constant buyer of these chemicals. The tone of the market in general is almost quiet.

Rates are as under:—

Aniline Salt Rs. 0-12-3; Antimony Salt Rs. 1-2-0.

Epsom Salt Rs. 8-0-0; Glanber Salt Rs. 5-9-0. Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 42-0-0; Bleaching Powder Rs. 18-0-0.

Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 30-0-0; Sodium Sulphide Rs. 25-0-0.

Bichromate of Soda Rs. 65-0-0; Bichromate of Potash Rs. 75-0-0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Feb. 10.

A renewed weakness in several of the most important commodities was evidenced in the mill stores market. Healds have been getting easier day by day which is mainly due to the easy quotations offered by the manufacturers in England. In view, of the fall in the yarn market, it may be anticipated that not been easier, but, the market continues the Healds may shrink further. Reeds have firm. Forward rates for Healds have been now varying from 36 to 37 d. per 800 eyes and these for Reeds are nearly 5-6d. Roller cloth and Sizing flannels are dull without any important business. Fillets are easy. Bandings Ropes, Beltings, Picking Bands and Roller skins are not having any enquiry for the present.

The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3; Reeds Rs. 0-5-3; Rubber cloth —Kenion Rs. 11-0-0.

Sizing Flannels Rs. 5 5-8-0; Brandings Rs. 1-4-0; Lambeth Rope Rs. 2-2-0; Cylinder and Doffer Fillets Rs. 1-2-0; Slubbings Rs. 42-0-0; Conical Pern 5"—Rs. 8; Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamelled Rs. 13-0-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with small demand owing to Railway bookings being partially closed and with further arrivals and easier advices from other Indian markets, prices for ready sugars have been reduced by four to twelve annas per cwt. all round.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet without any business doing.

Java market keeps steady with no business. Home and American markets remain quiet and a fair quantity of American granulated is reported to have been sold in London for Karachi c 19s-6d. C. I. F. There is large offering for our market but so far no business is done. Mauritius report a steady market.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-10-0 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-8-0 equal to 17s. 6d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 4,000 bags.

Belgian Rs. 20-4-0 equal to 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 20-2-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Wordsworth with 70,415 bags Mauritius Sugar.

HOME MARKETS.

Feb. 10.

During the week under review Home markets were very nervous and depressed owing to little buying power in the beginning. Later on, improved on short covering and on New Orleans buying and speculative buying. Though the trade has slightly improved at present we do not think the situation is clear yet for any material advance. The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool Spot	9.77	9.52	—25
New York Spot	16.45	16.95	plus 50
		on 6th inst.	
Liverpool March	9.49	9.40	— 9
Liverpool May	9.44	9.39	— 5
New York March	16.85	17.10	Plus 25
New York May	16.59	16.80	plus 21

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Feb. 10.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened or. the 2nd instant at Rs. 427 and subsequently declined till Rs. 383½ on the 8th instant on account of continued declining advices from Home markets. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 362 and continuously declined till Rs. 317 on the 8th instant. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 368 and going up to Rs. 371 on the same day went down to Rs. 331closing at the same rate on the 8th instant.

Our markets here followed the Home markets which showed continued weakness apparently owing to general trade depression and unfavourable political outlook. We think at the present level the position is sufficiently discounted and that purchases at round-about present values should prove profitable in the long run.

LOCAL READY MARKET.

Feb. 10.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet during the week under review. Japan shippers bought nice ready lots of Berar and Central Provinces No. 1 and 2 qualities on the basis of current prices of Oomra March contracts. There was a moderate inquiry from local spinners also. About 24,600 bales were reported to have changed hands during the week.

MESSAGE FROM BEGUM OF BHOPAL TO PRINCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Feb. 11.

The following is the telegram from the Nawab Begum of Bhopal to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—"Your Royal Highness most gracious message just received by me has been the source of greatest gratification to us all. My people, my family and myself feel proud and greatly honoured to hear that our humble efforts to make your Royal Highness' stay amongst us interesting and enjoyable has met with appreciation and only wish that your Royal Highness had found time to make your stay here longer. The deep sentiments of heart-felt affection and devotion towards the King Emperor and the House of Windsor which are the proud heritage of my people and the house have been greatly reinforced by the inspiration of your charming personality. I assure your Royal Highness that the most pleasant recollections of your visit to Bhopal will be cherished by us for ever. We all wish every success to your Indian tour and pray that your Royal Highness may be able to honour Bhopal with another visit of longer duration."

Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F.O.R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

			Tons of 50 Cft.
(1).	Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths	about	1500
(2).	Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length	"	1000
(3).	Do do. " 1" to 3" "	"	300
(4).	Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes	"	18
(5)	Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes	"	50
(6).	Allapili Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth	"	1500
(7).	Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth	"	40
(8).	Tiwas Round logs do do	"	80

ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,

SAW MILLS

BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The western depression has given a nearly general rain and snow in North-West Frontier Province with local falls in the North Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Drose half an inch, Peshawar, Murree three quarters, Cherat, Rawalpindi one inch each. Port Blair has had a quarter of an inch and Mergui three quarters and conditions remain disturbed in the South of the Peninsula. The temperature is very low in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir and decrease in North-West Frontier Province.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE IN RY. WAITING ROOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Further enquiries show that Allahabad Cheoki shuttle in connection with the Bombay mails continue to run and inspite of the strike, there is a very little dislocation of the passenger service as all the trains booked out are coming and going only with a little delay. Several European ladies and gentlemen travelled by the mails showing that there was no alarm of any kind. The Magistrate's office has been opened in the first class waiting room.

"ALL'S WELL THAT E DS WELL"

PARSI ANJUMAN TRUSTEES YIELD TO PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 6

A hand bills dated the 30th ultimo were distributed amongst the Parsi community here under the signature of the Honorary Secretary of the Karachi Parsi Anjuman Fund on behalf of the Trustees that a public meeting of the Parsi community would be held on 5th February at 10-30 a.m. in the Sadar Bazaar Fire Temple where the letter from the Secretary of the Prince of Wales Welcome Committee would be read and the question of erecting triumphal arch indicating the Historic Parsi monument in the name of the Parsi Community would be considered. On receipt of the circular Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wrote an official letter to the Trustees of the Parsi Fire Temple drawing their attention to the illegality of and inconsistency of allowing the Anjuman trustees to hold this kind of meeting in the Fire Temple in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Fire Temple Trustees on the 12th December 1921. Some of the energetic members of the community thought this time to fight out the issue in the meeting.

Two days prior to the holding of the meeting the Trustees realized the force of the arguments of the opposition party whose main contention was against singling out the Parsi Community on all such occasions when no Christian, Goan, Hindu or Moslem communities were not doing anything of the kind. The Trustees met amongst themselves last Saturday in an Extraordinary meeting and resolved unanimously to drop the question and not to hold the advertised meeting. Anyhow the sober element of the Parsi community here praises the subsequent conduct of the Trustees and thank them for arriving at a decision worthy of their name and the community. This has now avoided any sort of gulf in her own community and amongst the sister communities.

A Sikh princess, with the Hon. May Scott, has arrived at Rangoon to make pilgrimages to the noted Buddhist centres and tour Burma for a fortnight. The leading Burman Buddhists received her on arrival from Colombo.—(A. P.)

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevant all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz Dose one teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

OUR LEADERS IN JAIL

The "Mahommedan" of 9th instant writes:—

The Central Khilafat Committee's telegram to the Press about the treatment accorded to political prisoners, including the Ali Brothers, is calculated to rouse the deepest feelings of indignation and resentment in all Indian minds generally and in Muslim minds in particular. The offence for which the Brothers have been incarcerated is not, Sir Sankaran Nair's ultra-sensitive or perverse understanding notwithstanding, one involving any moral turpitude. In fact, it is to satisfy the biddings of their trained and religious conscience that they felt themselves bound to emphasise the Muslim religious law, fully knowing the risks they were thereby subjecting themselves to. The offence of the Brothers was a statement of opinion in regard to a religious point. Indeed it was simply the reiteration of an injunction in the Koran. Such a course is a most honourable thing for any one to do. None but the most perverse of inquisitionists would find fault with such conduct. The utmost that could be said against the action of the Brothers is even from the Government's point of view, that the expression of such views was incompatible with the safety of the State. In such cases what the state has the right to do, granting the offence as established in self-protection is to restrict the activities of those who express such opinion and not to punish them with all sorts of earthly inconveniences which the flesh of man could be subjected to. It is most iniquitous that men whose liberty has been restricted to, solely because they held opinions which the state could not tolerate should be huddled together with criminals of all sorts. They are not to be sent to a correction house, for, it is not for correction that they have been sent to jail. What is most disgusting to a cultured mind is that men who are considered great patriots, men who in point of culture are infinitely superior to any of their tormentors, should not only be thrust in jail and humiliated by forcing on them convict dress and other accoutrements of prison life, but also be subject to the extreme disgust of having to eat unedible and most loathsome kinds of food. The patriots themselves may not mind undergoing the troubles of their position, but the fact that Christ was willing to bear the Cross will not, we daresay, be made in Christian countries a reason why he must be and was rightly made to bear it. The self-respect and dignity of the country, irrespective of parties, demand that such things as these should cease to be associated with our judicial and penal systems. But the cooperators, cosy in their present security and blissfully unmindful of the country, are content to rejoice over the troubles of the pious and the patriotic. Must this state of things continue to their perpetual humiliation and the humiliation of the country as well?

O SURAJMAL R
N LALLUBHAI & Co. A
S DIAMOND MARCHANTS T
No. 226, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. E

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H E. THE GOVERNOR.

Makers to H M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

MORE ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS IN UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Mr. Amarnath Tewari, Secretary of Allahabad Congress Committee has been arrested. Six volunteers have been sentenced here to various terms and at Gonda Pandit R. N. Misra, president of the Congress Committee with two volunteers and at Ghazipur Secretary, Khilafat Committee have been arrested. Over fifty arrests were made in Basti last week.

The "Siyasat", Lahore daily, which suspended publication owing to forfeiture of security, reappeared on 8th evening.—(A. P.)

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(Received 1 A. M. Feb. 13)

GEDDES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

ALL-ROUND RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Geddes Committee recommends the appointment of a Minister of Defence to administer the Navy, the Army and the Air Force; a reductions of thirty-five thousand in the personnel of the Navy and twenty-one millions sterling in the Navy estimates, exclusive of any saving due to the Washington Conference; fifty thousand in the personnel of the Army and twenty millions in the Army estimates; five millions in the Air Force estimates; and sixteen millions in education.

The report further recommends a reduction of two and a half millions in the Ministry of Health, National health insurance and the appointment of a committee of experts to simplify the unemployment Insurance and to investigate the possibility of abolishing employment exchanges and the Ministry of Labour; a reduction of three and a third millions in the Ministry of Pensions; and the abolition of the Ministry of Transport and the Department of Overseas Trade.

The Report concludes that in addition to the reductions of seventy-five millions recommended by the departments themselves, the Committee suggests another reduction of seventy-five millions.

The Reports says that with the existing overlapping and duplication in the fighting services, full economy cannot be realised until a co-ordinating authority in the shape of the Ministry of Defence is created It says that the Naval estimates provide the man-power on lavish scale and a reduction can be effected without interfering with the manning of fighting ships. The report points out that the Admiralty's shore establishments are larger then pre-War and similar lavishness in the man-power exists in the Army estimates. Reductions can be made without reducing the forces employed on foreign service and still lower estimates should suffice in subsequent years. The Air Force units allotted to the Army and the Navy should be reduced by eight and half squadrons. If the enforcement of the suggestions is delayed, savings cannot be realised in the coming year.

The report says that the costs of education, health, labour and age pensions have risen from eighty-six and half to 243½ millions. The expenditure on education is far in excess of what the country can afford. The minimum age of children attending State-aided schools should be increased to six. The cost of teaching must be reduced and free secondary education restricted. The Ministry of Health's housing scheme is costing the country ten millions annually. These houses must be sold. The report concludes that further large savings are possible in the adjustment of the Navy estimates as a result of the Washington Conference and a reconsideration of the expenditure on oil stocks and storage and permanent garrisons of military abroad; but Government's guidance is necessary in these matters of policy. The Committee hopes to deal with these matters and the remaining sixty votes aggregating hundred millions in the final report.

OFFICAL CRITICISM.

The first official criticism of the Geddes' report comes from the Admiralty, couched in strong terms, admitting the practicability of certain economies which are actually being effected, but accusing the Committee of misconceptions leading to impracticable suggestions. The Admiralty declares that even viewed from most liberal and unpractical light, not more than fourteen millions of suggested twenty-one millions could be saved by the Navy, and suggests that the remaining seven is merely figment of the imagination. After traversing in detail the Committee's figures, the Admiralty stigmatises the Committee's methods as dangerous when the adequacy of Naval strength is at stake.

FRENCH NOTE ON GENOA CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATIVES TO TRANSMIT TO FOREIGN CABINETS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—A Havas telegram reports that the French Government has wired to all its representatives abroad for transmission to the Foreign Cabinets, a note on the forthcoming Genoa Conference.

The note insists upon the expediency of the Allied Government's agreeing beforehand about the Conference's scope, pointing out that the programme drafted at Cannes involves momentous principles whose mistaken interpretation would have far-reaching consequences.

The forthcoming Conference calls for a preliminary understanding entailing the preparatory work of some three months' duration.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company, the Chairman, Mr. Szarvasy, moving the adoption of the report showing a net loss of over eight millions, declared that he was convinced that there was great and prosperous future for the Company, given a revival of the trade, and if the scope of the operations were confined to legitimate limits.

After a lively discussion a resolution was unanimously carried that the accountant, assisted by a committee of three, should enquire into the position of the Company, including the remuneration of the Board.

The statement by the Chairman that the President, Sir Arther Ducros, received twelve thousand a year as Adviser, led to an outcry on the part of some of the shareholders, one of whom exclaimed: "Heavens! What for?"

MR. BENJAMIN SPOOR'S AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Benjamin Spoor in an amendment to the Address regrets that there has been no measure of appeasement and conference in India such as was so successful in the similar case in Ireland.

LABOUR AMENDMENT IN COMMONS REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons, the Labour amendment complaining of inadequate treatment of unemployment problem has been rejected by 270 to 78.

NO FURTHER SERIOUS OCCURENCE IN IRELAND

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Churchill said that the general impression of news from Ireland was that nothing further of serious character had occurred. The Provisional Government stated that they were taking vigorous measures to secure the release of the kidnapped Ulstermen. Government had every reason to believe that the Southern Ministers were doing their best in the most difficult circumstances.

KIDNAPPED ULSTERMEN CONFINED IN POLICE BARRACKS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A message from Belfast declares that the kidnapped Ulstermen were confined in the police barracks in Ballybay, County Managhan, whence a number are reported to have been sent to Dublin. The well-informed circles are of opinion that unless they are released without delay, trouble can be expected.

CORK RAILWAYMEN REPUDIATED STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Cork railwaymen have repudiated the strike settlement and have decided to adhere to the original decision to run trains themselves, starting to-morrow.

FIRE ON A JAPANESE STEAMER.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A Kobe message says that the Japanese steamer "Indumaru" has arrived with a cargo of cotton on fire in number two hold. Fire has been got under control. The damage is estimated at thirty thousand sterling.

STRIKE SITUATION AT TUNDLA

DEMANLS OF STRIKERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The strike position at Tundla is unchanged. At Allahabad strikers are holding daily meetings and have sent to the Press for publication of their demands which are preliminary to calling off of the strike:—

(1) Fireman assaulted upon should be produced to show he still lives. (2) Definite assurance be given that they will not be persecuted in any way or made to suffer any loss of leave, pay, promotion, gratuity, provident funds, etc. (3) A Committee with Indian majority, (Indian members to be elected by strikers) be appointed to consider (a) question of departmental punishment to be meted out to assaulters, (b) measures to be adopted for stoppage of inhuman treatment accorded by the Europeans and Anglo-Indians to their Indian fellow-workers, (c) removal of existing racial discrimination in matter of status, pay, examination, and appointment to higher posts in the railway. (4) Solemn assurance be given that recommendations of the Committee will be acted upon. (5) We shou'd also be favoured with a grant of house rent as all other outdoor workers. (6) Our menials are not getting sufficient pay to be made responsible for their duties which cause T.X.R.S. and A.T.X.R.S. to be responsible for each and every thing reasonable start, and improvement in the starting pay of T.X.R.S. and A.T.X.R.S. Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 as the N.-W. Railway scales is.

The President, Indian Labour Union, Allahabad Branch, writes:—We humbly request Messrs. Miller and C. Andrews and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who are urgently requested to come to Allahabad to help the strikers of E. I. Railway at this extreme crisis.

GRANT OF NEW JAGIRS.

A BAIT FOR LOYALIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A press communique announces grant of several new jagirs ranging in an annual value from Rs. 750 to Rs. 250 to altogether eighteen persons. To each of these jagirs is attached a definite condition of "Continued good conduct and steadfast loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and active good service to the public or to the Government established by law in British India rendered to the best of the jagirdars' ability and power." Each such jagir is granted for life of an original soldier, half the sum assigned being continued for the next generation. Eighteen grants have now been made the aggregate being Rs. 5,650.

POLICE HOLDS AGRA IN FORCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 12.

Yakub Ali has been arrested and warrants have been issued against three persons of Itadpur Tehsil. Police are holding the city in force and trying to maintain order.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUNTUR.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S ADVICE TO POSTPONE.

"DELHI CONDITIONS UNSATISFIED YET"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, to enquire into the preparedness of Guntur for no-tax movement, after analysing the situation in a long report comes to the conclusion that it is more advisable to postpone the campaign until people have sufficient time to steel their hearts against all engines of oppression. They think that though much progress has been made, Delhi conditions have not been fully satisfied, and advises postponement of the campaign until at least it is tried by Mr. Gandhi at Bardoli.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN OUDH

IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai, a leading Non-Co-operator has telegraphed to Mr. Gandhi that under the present circumstances, particularly in Oudh, Mass Civil Disobedience is impossible or to remain non-violent, nor can contagion from Bardoli, be checked. Therefore either be prepared for outbreaks or postpone Civil Disobedience.

It is stated Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari have also wired Mr. Gandhi to the same effect.

CHOWKIDAR TAX.

ONLY VERY SMALL AMOUNT COLLECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Owing to eoffrts of non-cooperators many Chowkidars and Daffadars, in Midnapore District, have been able to realise only very small amounts of Chowkidari tax and even many of them have been forced to resign their appointments.

PTS. P. N. MALAVIYA AND R. K. TEWARI.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS. R.I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Pandits Prem Narayan Malaviya and Radha Kishen Tewari were sentenced by the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, yesterday to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 for delivering offending speeches.

SITUATION BAREILLEY.

NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLEY, Feb. 8.

Situation as not quite satisfactory as yet. Last night (at about 9 p.m.) thatch-covering of the Town Hall building (in which a body of European soldiers are staying these days) suddenly caught fire. It is still a mystery how this fire broke out.

Mr. Stubbs is still unable to work, and the Acting Magistrate, Mr. Munro, has prohibited public meetings and processions within the municipal boundaries of the city for a period of 10 days.

ANOTHER TIRADE AGAINST N. C. O.

GOVERNOR C. P. UNBURDENS HIMSELF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BULDANA, Feb. 11.

In reply to an address presented to him by the Darbaris and raises of the Buldana District, his Excellency Sir Frank Sly, Governor of the Central Provinces, after thanking them for their cordial welcome said that he welcomed their expression of firm support of the reformed system. Speaking of the Non-Cooperation movement he said that time and again it had been found that this wicked agitation led to outbreaks of violence and that the introduction of the full programme of Civil Disobedience must inevitably lead to anarchy and attempts at bloody revolution. Fortunately, this stage had not been reached in this province. Should the necessity arise, however, Government would utilise all the means within its power for the maintenance of peace and order. He asked for their full support in the matter and appealed to them to utilise the constitutional powers conferred on them by the new reforms for the ordered progress of this land to full responsible Government.

UNREGISTERED NEWSIKH PAPER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A roneo unregistered newspaper entitled "Azqi Akali" has appeared, its editor being Sardar Gopal Singh, B.A. It is stated that in connection with this paper a Khalsa Jatha has been formed for killing the Press Act of 1910. This at present includes fifty persons who are prepared to act as editors for the publication of the paper.

CHAURI-CHAURA SITUATION

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 11.

Mr. Devadass Gandhi wires from Gorakhpur as follows:—

The situation is improving. The District Congress committee sat for six hours with Maulana Azad Sobhani and Pandit Jagatjivan Lall, both of whom hastened to this district on hearing of the sad occurrence at Chauri Chaura. It was decided *inter alia* to disband the volunteers of Sadar Tahsil and stop all non-co-operation activities elsewhere in the district. Picketing, etc., is accordingly suspended. No stone is left unturned to discharge the people's part fully in the restoration of peace and order. The crime of Chauri Chaura is all the more painful and surprising in view of the exceptionally good relations that always existed between the authorities and the people of this district. That no further outrages have been committed is a matter of great relief.

DIFFICULTY OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigation under Maulana Sobhani's direction continues. The Maulana is unable to make a full statement at present on the situation. The prevailing conditions preclude possibilities of a full and satisfactory enquiry. The complicity of volunteers in the crime is to him the saddest part of the story. He unreservedly condemns the foul action which no amount of provocation can possibly excuse. Diabolical as the act would be under any circumstances, he feels, it is most deplorable at a time when the whole country has pledged itself to non-violence. The real details of the facts may never come to light. Every possible effort is being made to arrive at the truth. The evidence received has proved almost conclusively that there was no previous engineering of a plot as was feared was the case.

THE GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

Without attempting to minimise the seriousness of the people's actions I feel constrained to say that the beating of two volunteers engaged in picketing duty in a bazar by a Sub-inspector was most unfortunate. A public meeting appears to have been arranged for the fateful Saturday the 4th February mainly to discuss the unwarranted, assaults on peaceful pickets. The meeting was equally unfortunate and foolish. Fiery speeches condemning the attitude of the sub-inspector were apparently made and people were asked to be prepared for more assaults and even firing. Evidence shows that the volunteers marched in a body to Munderwabazar. The number of curious spectators as fortune would have it grew larger than the volunteers' procession itself. The huge crowd marched on defying the thana police who had made arrangements to meet the situation.

NO DEFINITE PLOT.

The attitude amounted to mere bravado. Nothing has yet shown that any idea of a direct attack on the thana was contemplated. The larger portion of the crowd, it would appear, had advanced beyond the thana before anything untoward occurred. Jeering and cheering by the crowd is reported which was the real provocation given. A little patience on both sides might have averted the calamity. Fate had it otherwise. The rear of the crowd was attacked with lathis creating a stampede. Stones were pelted and a portion of the crowd attempted to retort. Firing was resorted to and ammunition being exhausted the force attempted to flee. The tragedy followed. It is difficult to vouch for the accuracy of the facts and their sequence.

Pandit Hrindayath Kunzru, Maulvi Subhanullah and Pandut Chandrakant Malaviya are touring the area. The authorities have kindly facilitated their movement. Permission to Maulana Azad Sobhani, Pandit Jagjival Lall and myself to enter the interior of the district have been refused. The Maulana Saheb is busy exerting himself in the town to relieve the situation. He has already seen several of the leading Independents and the Moderates in the town, who in their own way are assisting the mission of peace. The relations between the non-co-operators and the local authorities are most cordial.

RETALIATION BY POLICE.

Political activity, it is feared, will suffer a set back for a long time to come in this district. The police throughout the division are naturally furious. Harrowing details of police terrorism are received from Khalilabad, Basti district. Defiance of an order under section 144 has met with indiscriminate assaluts on peaceful citizens continuing for several hours. Several victims have fled into Gorakhpur. A change however is immediately expected. We all recognise that no amount of torture of this kind can redeem the cruel wrong of Chauri Chaura. Instructions to abstain from disobedience of illegal orders have been issued. I am authorized by Moulvi Subhanullah who is as depressed by the occurrence as any one could be to contradict a statement appearing in the press to the effect that he had wired to Mr. Gandhi to stop civil disobedience altogether.

ATMOSPHERE IN GORAKHPUR

REPORTED TO BE STILL DISTURBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

A special correspondent from Gorakhpur wires on the 10th instant:—

The atmosphere in Gorakhpur area still appears to be in a disturbed condition. Anonymous letters have been received by some Kotwals threatening them with the same fate as has overtaken their Chaura brethren. Many police stations where trouble is feared have wired for assistance. Military guards have been sent to Deoria and Nunkhar and armed police to Munsurganj on receipt of the news that mobs were going to attack the local police station. Several arrests have been made at Khalilabad. The authorities are on the alert and all is being done to prevent further trouble.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE--- THE ONLY COURSE."

KARNATAK'S VIEW.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OPENS AT MANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 11.

Mangalore has been *en fete* in honour of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, President of First Karnatak Provincial Conference on her arrived by B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamer. She was met at the landing by all the leading townsmen by a large body of conference workers and volunteers and after being cordially welcomed she was taken in grand procession through the main thoroughfares of the town to her residence. The route of the procession was thronged by spectators. In some parts of the route the number of ladies was much more than that of men Mrs. Naidu seems to have been much impressed by the signs of earnest and enthusiasm that she witnessed.

Mrs. Naidu spent a busy day the whole of Thursday visiting the local National Girl's School and presiding over the deliberations of the Conference Subjects Committee, at which draft resolutions were discussed and adopted. There are in all six resolutions four of which are reiterations of those passed at the last meeting of the Provincial Committee at Hubli. Of the two new resolutions one indicates the lines of Congress work in Indian States and the other deals with the Government of India's misstatements and perversions of facts in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy and places on record the Conference's deliberate opinion that the adoption of civil disobedience is the only course open to the country for redress of its wrongs. Yesterday morning Mrs. Naidu opened the Swadeshi exhibition organised in connection with the conference and in the afternoon she presided over the conference which, in spite of many shortcomings and shortness of time was well attended and opened under very happy auspices.

MR. NARASIMHA RAO'S WELCOME SPEECH.

The conference began with music and the singing of the national Authem, some verses specially composed in honour of Mrs. Naidu were recited.

Mr. Sadashivarao as chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the president elects delegates and visitors said it was a great privilege for them to have been entrusted with the task of organising the very first Conference of the Karnatak procince after it was recognized by the Congress constitution as an Independent province. Mr. Sadashivarao next reviewed political activities in Mangalore and in this cannection he gave the place of honour to the emergence of a patriotic spirit among Mangalore youths. Next in order he referred with pride to their success in the anti-drink campaign.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

He could point with pride to the paltry realizations from the auction sale of liquor shops. This year last year it amounted to four and a half lakhs. A bare ten thousand was this year's proceeds (Applause). Touching untouchability and backward classes it was gratifying that these classes realizing that their salvation could only come through cooperation with their brethren of other communities had closely identified themselves with the organization and work of the Conference. He laid stress on the great sacrifice which the student population had made by responding to the nation's call often much against the wishes and influence of their parents or guardians. Things at Mangalore he continued were far from satisfying the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and though the people of Mangalore felt that they could not yet undertake mass civil disobedience he had no doubt that in the pure spirit of non-violence and love of country Mangaloreans were not a whit behind others.

MALAVIYA CONFERENCE FIASCO.

After reviewing the Malaviya Conference at Bombay and its net outcome, Mr. Sadashivarao said that Mahatma Gandhi, though he had felt certain that nothing would come out of any such conference, yet he had attended it in order to show that his sympathies were with the movement. Bardoli was about to begin mass civil disobedience under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and Karnatak had thus the God sent opportunity of showing its patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice. People in the Karnatak could also take other steps for furthering the movement of non-violent non-cooperation. In conclusion Mr. Sadashivarao expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the cooperation rendered to the conference by the citizens of Manalore and especially by the young men who had joined as volunteers.

AGA MOHAMED SAFDAR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Alha Mohamed Safdar, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday at Sialkot and brought over to Lahore and lodged in the Central Jail. It is believed he is arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for asking people to enlist themselves as volunteers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Y. W. C. A. Public Meeting in Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, at 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd in the Chair. Speakers: Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson, M.A., (Oxon. and Dubl.) D.Sc., (Dubl.) and the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, C. B. E.

Municipal Corporaion Meeing 3-40 p.m.

Fancy Fair in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities. Opening ceremony by Mrs. Hayward, Provincial Girl Guide Commissioner at 5 p.m.

Medical Union Meeting at Union rooms Wadia Building, Esplanade at 7-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 14.

Justices' Nomination Day for Representatives on the Municipal Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, February 15.

The Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 12-30 p.m (B. T.).

SATURDAY, February 18.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mazagon Institute's Fancy Dress Dance at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 9 p.m.

"AYURVEDA'S PLACE IN INDIA'S REGENERATION."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. D. P. Raval, M.A., L.R.P.S., will speak on "The Place of Ayurveda in the Regeneration of India," when Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

FIRE AT DELISLE ROAD.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 12,000.

A big fire broke out on the evening of Saturday, about 6 o'clock in the Loose Cotton-Waste Shed, belonging to Mr. Unwalla at Delisle Road, Parel. A passer-by on noticing smoke issuing from the Shed raised an alarm. Immediately the fire-brigade authorities were communicated with, and as a result of which two fire-engines from Byculla under Messrs. Lainton and Fox; one engine from Chinchpogli and another engine from Babula Tank under Mr. Honey repaired to the scene. Mr. West, 2nd Officer-in-charge of the Salvage Corps with his lascers was also present on the spot.

On arrival, the fire-brigade officers experienced considerable difficulty in getting sufficient water supply as the water-main at Parel was not a large one to cope with the serious situation of the fire. However, after constant watering, the fire was brought under control within two hours. The whole cotton shed was completely gutted and destroyed.

The cause of the fire is stated to the spontaneous combustion. The damage to the Shed is estimated at Rs. 12,000. It is not insured.

MR. MANSUKHLAL IN BOMBAY.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Mansukhlal and bodily removal to the Rajkot Jail, we understand that Mr. Mansukhlal arrived in Bombay yesterday (Sunday) by the Gujerat mail.

IN AID OF STRICKEN MALABAR.

CONCERT AT SIR C. JEHANGIR HALL.

In aid of the Malabar Relief Fund a musical concert was given, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening, by Master Manhar Barve. There was a large audience and Lady Tata presided.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar hoped, on behalf of the Malabar Relief Committee, that the example of Master Barve would be followed by others and that Mr. Devdhar and his co-workers would be given all the help necessary. He praised the selfless work of Mr. Devdhar for the relief of the suffering people in Malabar and said that he deserved to be supported by all. A large number of the refugees were women and children and therefore it was the duty of women to do their best in furtherance of the objects which Mr. Devdhar had in view. For another three or four months this help would have to be continued and he appealed to the charitable people of Bombay to come forward with their help. Out of the ten lakhs needed, only 2½ lakhs had been collected so far, and he was glad that Bombay had contributed the greater portion of this sum.

Mr. K. Natarajan moved a vote of thanks to Lady Tata and Sir Narayan.

Mr. Devdhar in thanking Mr. Barve for the benefit concert he had given, said the citizens of Bombay had helped Malabar liberally and the people of Malabar remembered them with gratefulness. The process of repatriation, and reconstruction was now going on—and that was even more difficult than the process of helping the refugees and looking after them. Seed had to be found, cattle purchased, and a new household had to be set up and there was after all no peace and safety. He was thankful to all the rich men in Bombay who had come to his help and asked them to respond once again to his appeal. The concert would add to his fund several thousand rupees.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

AGRA D. C. C.'S HANDBILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 12.

Handbills, signed District Congress Committee, Agra, have been largely distributed to-day containing the following passages:—"Boycott the Prince's visit—Bureaucracy has forced the Prince's visit on India. It is attempting to give him a forced welcome. If you desire Swaraj, Khilafat, protection of cows, redress of Punjab wrongs, remain non-violent and boycott the Prince's visit. India is languishing in prison. [illegible] jails until they burst. We bear no [illegible] towards the Prince."

The City of Sydney loan of Million Sterling at six per cent, at 96 was completely subscribed in few hours to-day.

SCHOOL OF ART.

After the Annual Prize Distribution on the 14th instant at which Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd will preside, the Exhibition of Mural Paintings and other works by the students in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Pottery and the Applied Arts will be open to the Public on the 15th, 16th and 17th February.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, February 13, 1922.

SELF-PURIFICATION.

"There is little doubt that there are some among us who do not implicitly believe in non-violence even while they are under the pledge, that is, they do not mind the assistance of those who do violence. They seem to believe that violence can run parallel to non-violence and the two together acclerate the progress of the country towards its goal. Such an attitude besides being hypocritical is positively against the country's interest. . . . If non-violence was a camouflage or a preparation for violence, an accidental or intended outbreak of it might be by way of trial a great gain even during the pendency of so-called non-violence. But that is not India's religious battle. God is witness above and He is just enough to chastise every double dealing. Our present belief is that India cannot gain anything by violence and must gain her three ends by non-violence alone unsupported by a violence. If, therefore, we will win, there must be on the part of non-co-operators an unequivocal and emphatic mental and vocal condemnation of every act of violence done out of sympathy for their cause. . . . No attack from without can ever prove fatal. The first and indeed the only condition of success, therefore, is that we must be true to ourselves. . . .Non-co-operation is a vicious and corrupt doctrine, truly an 'ugly' word, if it does not mean down-right self-purification. Stubborn and implacable resistance against internal corruption is enough resistance against the Government. As soon as the process of self-purification is complete, we shall miss the system we appear to be fighting".

We do not apologise to our readers for reproducing this long but beautiful extract from an article of Mahatma Gandhi's in the current issue of "Young India" referring to a letter received from Dr. Rajan four days before his arrest—emphasising, the Mahatma says, the warning given to us by recent happenings that we have to beware more of ourselves than of our opponents. The article was written before the Mahatma learnt the tragic news of the diabolic outburst of violence at Chauri Chaura. The passage we have extracted sums up, in the terse and frank manner characteristic of the Mahatma, the essence of the Non-Co-operation movement, though this is not the first time that the great saint, who has presented to his countrymen a weapon yet untried in history, has defined what Non-Cooperation is. And because the passage sums up the essence of Non-Cooperation movement, it offers the best commentary and explanation of the decision now announced of the Working Committee to suspend mass Civil Disobedience until the time the All-India Congress Committee meets and examines the situation *de novo*. Whatever the causes of the Chauri Chaura brutality, whatever the official acts of provocation that may have led to it, the outburst of violence was one of the worst that has tarnished the fair name of the country. The non-co-operation movement, in its essential of non-violence, is not a means to an end, but an end in itself. And the end is the self-realisation of the people of this country by a continuing process of self-purification. Self-purification connotes self-discipline. If India is successfully to undergo this discipline, it is not enough that non-co-operators should eschew violence themselves, but also see that it is eschewed by the rest of their countrymen and, they can secure the latter end only by accepting the responsibility for any violence anywhere in the country. For the non-co-operation movement can only succeed if non-violence, which is its sheet-anchor, is accepted and adhered to by the country as a whole, under *every* conceivable circumstance of repression, provocation, and suffering. And what is the success of the movement? It is this that we control the people and hold the country. That the continuance of this control is the measure of our success, as its discontinuance is the measure of its failure was emphasised by no-one so vividly and clearly as by the President-elect of the Ahmedabad Congress in the message he issued to the people in the beginning of December last. He said:

"Our rulers are never tired of quoting Mahatma Gandhi's assumption of responsibility as an admission of failure of the Non-Co-operation movement. That great soul never expresses himself in faltering accents of half-truths and untruths. If there has been a weakening of control which the Indian National Congress has established, let the fact be clearly admitted. So it was admitted. May I not point out with equal force and with equal truth that every case of violence such as was practised in Bombay, proves and must prove the failure of the bureaucracy to that extent? If such violence proves that the Congress had lost its hold on those who were guilty of violence, to my mind it proves as convincingly that the bureaucracy also had lost its control. This brings out the real issue. I state it once again so that my countrymen may realise its deeper significance. The struggle for Swaraj is a struggle for this control. The Indian National Congress claims to hold the country; the bureaucracy makes the same claim. Are we right? Are they right? The coming events must furnish the answer."

It is the same issue which is once again presented by the Working Committee in the series of resolutions it has just passed. That in view of the Chauri Chaura tragedy, the Mahatma should have summoned an urgent meeting of the Working Committee to consider its bearing on the mass Civil Disobedience that was to be started in Bardoli taluka this week and that he should have invited Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his colleagues to attend it must silence for all time those who are never tired of describing him as an autocrat; that he should have decided on the suspension of his programme of Civil Disobedience shows how great and statesmanlike he is. He was true to himself when he wrote his letter to the Viceroy. He has proved no less true to himself in the decision he has now made. For, his is a religious war against Lord Birkenhead's "British fibre" no less than against Mr. Montagu's insulting theory of Britain being the trustee of India's destiny—waged with clean weapon, a pure mind, a stout heart that recognises no enemy but itself. The gift of his leadership is no less great a privilege of ours than that of fighting and suffering for our country's freedom. Let us be worthy of our leader and our country. It does not matter to us what the Government or even the Independents are going to do, though we may, in fairness to our leader, accept the latter to join him in his fight for the triple freedom of speech, association and Press. Ours is mainly a process of self-discipline and we have to conquer by love, that is, by non-violence and suffering. That is, we have to be true to ourselves. In the words of our leader, "if we are true ourselves, we shall be able effectively to deal with all our opponents, whether they be our own countrymen or Englishmen" and "as soon as the process of self-purification is complete, we shall miss the system we appear to be fighting." Swaraj is *ours* to take. But we cannot take it without giving the price—the sacrifice, if need be, of all that we hold dear. Our leader does not ask for the supreme sacrifice. He wants but little in the resolutions that the Working Committee has just passed. Who amongst us shall be so selfish, so unmoved by his country's wrong as to withhold the small sacrifice?

FORCE.

As the chief author of their being Mr. Montagu must be partial to the Reforms and the established Government which embodies them. None could expect a proud parent to describe his bantling in any but flattering terms. Having urged the British people to "grant" India the Reforms with the argument that these and no other were what the great majority of vocal Indians desired, Mr. Montagu cannot now with any grace affirm that he miscalculated, and that vocal India of the National Congress seeks *Swaraj*. It is not our part here to discuss how great an effect towards hardening the popular will to complete autonomy was exercised by the Punjab Terror. Nor need we recapitulate the series of most convincing proofs of the ineffectiveness of the Reforms—which proofs the several reformed Legislative bodies have lost no time in affording intelligent India. But the cumulative effect of the Punjab nightmare and exposures in the Legislative Councils of the unreality which characterises the Reforms has been to make India very emphatic and unanimous as to Swaraj being an immediate necessity. And now it is not only the classes styled vocal or politically-minded who desire *Swaraj*. The "pathetic, placid contentment of the masses" has disappeared as if by magic and to-day the mill-labourer and the cultivator makes "*Mahatma Gandhi ki jai*!" his slogan—meaning every word of the aspiration and understanding its application to an extent which would surprise Mr. Montagu. Therefore, Mr. Montagu's affirmations that the Reforms must first be tried before further advance is possible, and that Indians must further prove their fitness for administration before the public services can be Indianised, carry no weight. For the Reforms have been proved. The fact that non-co-operation followed upon their granting is sufficiently damning an indictment of them. The leaders of India are reasonable beings as Mahatma Gandhi has assured Lord Reading more than once. They do not non-co-operate and urge the people in the same direction through motives of "sheer cussedness." But the fact that the Reforms have not righted the Punjab wrongs—that the Reformed Government of India remains so un-Indian and impotant as to be unable to insist on an equitable settlement of the Khilafat question—that with all the "Indian" Ministers we have Repression—these conditions appearing one after another have united a previously sceptical India into a single Nationalist party. It is no use for Mr. Montagu to appeal to the Moderates. There is no Moderate party in existence. Such Indians as remain Moderates in name, cannot bring themselves to co-operate with the Government in Repression any more than could the Congress in 1920 condone the Punjab crimes by so co-operating.

And Mr. Montagu's contention that all Government are ultimately founded on force is wrong. Governments so founded do not continue to exist beyond a certain well-defined period. The Government of Tsarist Russia was founded on force. But the Government of the "White" British Empire is founded on the free-will and goodwill of the people which binds the populations to the executives they elect and the self-governing nations to the Empire which dare not attempt to coerce its white units. The theory of Force as the ultimate foundation of Government lost the Empire America, and very nearly lost it Ireland. It was given a very fair trial in Ireland and was abandoned for the Empire's good and safety.. Only in the Oriental portions of the Empire does Force constitute the foundation of Government. Here it has reached the end of the very well-defined period which limits its life. In Egypt, Force will be scrapped, with or without Lord Curzon's blessing, and the Empire will depend on the goodwill of an independent Egyptian people as expressed in a Treaty for the protection of certain Imperial interests. In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill has just said that negotiations are in progress with a view to adjusting the Empire's hold on Irak by substituting for Force, a Treaty with a free Arab State in the matter of safeguarding the Empire's interests. Elsewhere we assess Mr. Churchill's remarks at considerably below their face-value—but Mr. Churchill's dishonesty in statecraft does not affect the fact that the honest principle his words suggest is now an established one in the Empire.

And with regard to India Force as a foundation of rule has likewise lived out its life. Its death-pangs may induce spasms of Repression—of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi—but it dies visibly to-day. These very spasms hasten its final demise—shake the last remnants of lingering life from the pitiful body enfeebled by past excesses. And it is a suggestive fact that while the Arabs of the hitherto Ottoman territory of Irak are deemed a people fit to rule themselves, Indians of the British Empire must proceed very, very, slowly and cautiously towards autonomy. Surely the Ottoman Empire's work of making a subject people fit to rule was not so infinitely superior to the selfless efforts of the Indian Civil Service of whose great traditions Mr. Montagu is so jealous! Or is it that Irak has incautiously been given a promise, which must now be kept? India has been given several such promises and the time has come when all of them must be kept.

Notes of the Day

"Smile! Damn You! Smile!"

It is a trifle gratifying to find that the British public is not likely to be completely deceived by the special correspondents who despite all Lord Reading's most solemn assurances to the contrary have been endeavouring to make political capital out of the Royal Visit. "The Outlook" in mail week publishes an article entitled most candidly "Eyewash from India." This article refers to the "mixed reception" the Prince received in Madras and contrasts the facts with the accounts of this reception British pressmen cabled home to England. "We have", says the "Outlook", "the special correspondents telling us at great length that the visit to such-and-such a town was from beginning to end a triumphant success, and the casualties (this in smaller type) were so and so. Or perhaps the casualty list is reserved for the next day." The paper refers to one special correspondent who went so far as to describe the riots in Madras during the Prince's visit as a "coincidence" and suggests that the honesty of the London Press is not unimpeachable. This is a fact of which we in India have been most painfully aware for quite a little time. But with all its candour the "Outlook" still clings pathetically to the delusion that the Royal visit has been a success. How ironic this suggestion is can be realised only when we consider the measure of success that would have attended the visit had it been made to a free India. And, for a purely non-political tour, the London press has been most suspiciously eager to append political conclusions to its reported "success." The truth has often been told. While cherishing respect of the Prince, the people of India are in no mood to rejoice at his visit. For they are in mourning, and when Indians mourn they do not look kindly upon "tamashas", however laudable these may be. To these mourning people comes the bureaucracy with repression and the gentle request:—"Smile! Damn You! Smile!"

Irak.

Mr. Winston Churchill's remarks in the House of Commons about "adjusting" the British hold on Irak by establishing it on a Treaty basis may sound encouraging. But the assertion that the "obligations" will not be modified—which obligations the British have so obligingly and generously undertaken for a League of Nations which is only a pretty name,—should prevent popular demonstrations of joy in Baghdad where the High Commissioner's new palace is being built on a scale that indicates the expected permanency of this official's residence. The history of Irak will perhaps rapidly evolve along the lines of Egypt's recent history. In Irak and in Egypt reigns nominally a ruler who is in the embarassing position of having been set up by England. In Egypt the Khedive has wisely not sat himself to oppose the popular will as expressed in his Cabinets. King Feisul will doubtless be as wise. To Irak will now be made by Mr. Churchill certain proposals granting her "independence" that is a name. These will be rejected with scorn and promptitude not unmixed with indignation. With the example of Egypt before her, Irak will then doubtless take to non-co-operation. Martial Law may follow with Sir Percy Cox in the unpleasant role of a Lord Allenby. And after that—independence for Irak as for Egypt. At the moment Zaghloul Pasha and the leading Nationalist and most powerful man of Irak are together in exile in Ceylon—thus adding another common touch to the picture. But the problems of Irak are complicated a little further than Egypt's by the Khilafat doctrine which maintains that the Khalifa must have real temporal authority over even an autonomous Arab State in the Jazirut-ul-Arab. By the way, and apropos of nothing, is Ceylon to be Mahatma Gandhi's residence too?

Whose Responsibility?

The "Tribune" writes:—"We can quite understand the disappointment expressed by the Secretaries to the Bombay Conference in their final letter to Mahatma Gandhi, an extract from which is now published as a part of the correspondence relating to negotiations for a Round Table Conference even though we may not consider that they are wholly just in their expression of it. After all they were a body of mediators, deeply interested in the issue undoubtedly, but still holding a position of independence in relation to both the active parties to the present controversy and striving honestly for a settlement honourable to both and to the country generally; and it could not but be a matter of poignant regret to them that after having met with an unexpected rebuff from one party, they now received what they, at any rate, appear to have construed into a similar rebuff from the other. Where we are unable to appreciate their position is when they convey the impression by the form of words employed by them that it is Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy that is primarily if not principally, responsible for their realising "the utter futility of their labours to bring about a peaceful settlement." As a matter of fact, the realisation should have been due far more largely to the letter received by them from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy than to any action taken by Mahatma Gandhi, even though that action might not be correct or proper Mahatma Gandhi had, at any rate, never made a secret of his desire for peace on certain conditions which he had specified and in regard to which he had shown himself ready to enter into a discussion with others. The Private Secretary's letter gave no indication of such readiness on the part of His Excellency or the Government of which he was the head. It told the Secretaries that their resoutions were *not* a response to the sentiments which the Viceroy had expressed at Calcutta, and that His Excellency could *not* discover in them the basis for a profitable discussion at a Round Table Conference. If this negative statement of His Excellency's position had been followed up by a positive statement of what His Excellency did want as a condition precedent to the holding of a Round Table Conference, there would have been something to be said for it, but there was no indication of this in the letter, with the result that the Secretaries felt constrained to ask for more light, and we are not aware that up to the moment of their writing the letter to Mahatma Gandhi and publishing the correspondence they had got what they wanted. In the circumstances it was surely neither just nor fair to throw the ultimate responsibility for the failure of the negotiations either entirely or principally on Mahatma Gandhi."

School of Art Exhibition.

The annual "Exhibition of Students' Work" at the Bombay School of Art will be opened to-morrow afternoon by his Excellency the Governor. It is something quite different from and more than the usual periodic prize-giving ceremony. Until recently, that is to say, about three years ago, the visitors to the exhibition were almost reconciled to the position of regarding it as a, more or less, "pleasant" social function. There was scarcely in these exhibitions any incentive to reveal, revise, correct or even to confirm the artistic beliefs or prepossessions even of those who had the requisite patience to discover some indication of life or progress in the annual show. The exhibition to be opened to-morrow by his Excellency will be in a different atmosphere altogether. The large mural panels for the Government House, the new cartoons designed for pottery decorations, the development and growth of decorative design and the search for life and the interpretation of inherent instincts displayed in the work done by the students, all these are not merely an attraction for the visitor, but they are, for even the least artistically conscious citizen, a temptation to linger, and to think and discuss. It is in the fitness of things that his Excellency should distribute the prizes to the students, because it is his largely personal interest and insight that has encouraged the students and the authorities of the School to convert the prize-giving into, shall we say, a life-giving function? It was his courage as well as his insight that gave the School the necessary impetus to emerge out of the conditions that well-nigh ensured the artistic stagnation of the city. The exhibition is to remain open to the public from the 15th to the 17th instant. And we hope those who desire to be in close contact with the new and progressive artistic impulses and tendencies will not miss the opportunity. For, there is no doubt at all that if they miss it, they will miss much.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUSPENDED

BRITAIN AND IRAQ

PROPOSED TREATY.

TO BE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT BEFORE RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Questioned in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill said negotiations were proceeding on the lines he had foreshadowed on June 14th, last year, for the readjustment, on the treaty basis, of Britain's relations with the provisionally independent State of Iraq. The proposed treaty would, in no way, modify the obligations which Government had undertaken to the League of Nations. It would be laid before ratification.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

COSSACK OFFICER APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Tehran, February 11th.—Ismail Khan, a Cossack officer, has been appointed the Military Governor of Tabriz. Many arrests have been made of well-known democrats as well as certain Caucasian Bolsheviks. It is believed that Lahouty Khan, with several followers, has crossed the frontier to Caucasus, but bulk of gendarmes and some three hundred Caucasian Bolsheviks are reported to be at Marand, station on railway some forty miles North of Tabriz.

Reinforcements are leaving Tehran tomorrow and the operations will soon be resumed against rebel Simko whose headquarters are at Urmia.

ARREST OF SJ. ANCHSIVAYYA GARU

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 11.

Srijit Anchsivayya Garu a leading Kamanaryot and president District Congress Committee was arrested at Guntur railway station to-day. He was coming here to preside at a meeting to finally consider the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the no-tax campaign.

HOLLAND'S CONFIDENCE IN PACIFIC TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Hague.—In the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister, dealing with the Pacific Treaty, said that the confidence which had inspired Holland by the statements in the Parliaments of the different Powers that they would reaspect rights of Netherlands regarding the Dutch possessions in the Pacific, had been justified by the convention signed at Washington.

BRITAIN AND GREECE.

NEGOTIONS FOR LOANS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons Government hoped shortly to discuss, in Paris with the allies, the whole question of the restoration of peace in Asia Minor. He understood the Greek Government was negotiating for a loan on the London market, but no contract had yet been entered into. The Greek Government had also applied to the Advisory Committee, under the Trade Facilities Act, for a loan, with a British Government guarantee, for the purposes of expenditure in the United Kingdom. The application was being considered.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES.

NUMBER OF OVERSEA STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 12.

The Universities Bureau of the British Empire list shows there are 4,470 Oversea students in the Universities, and the University Colleges of the United Kingdom, of whom 143 are from China, 1240 from India, Burma and Ceylon, and 73 from Japan.

ALLOTMENTS OF ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

The final figures relating to the recent Anglo-Persian Oil Company's issue show over 63,000 applications and over £3,000,000 sterling worth of shares have been applied for. It is expected that there will be allotment of preference shares to public on average of eight per cent., and to the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Company shareholders of ten per cent. Four per cent. and six per cent. respectively is expected as regards allotments of ordinary shares.

E. AFRICAN SITUATION.

SEQUEL TO MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA.

FULL CONGRESS MEETING IN NAIROBI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Nairobi.—Leading Indians express disfavour at the suggestion, by the Committee of the Indian Congress, to withdraw their representation on the Legislative Council. A meeting of full Congress will be held shortly when the matter will be threshed out. It has been decided to send an Indian delegation to India with regard to Mr. Churchill's recent statement on the positon of Indians in East Africa.

UNREST IN INDIA.

RESULT OF MR. MONTAGU'S ADMINISTRATION.

SIR J. HICKS' AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

The amendment to the Address moved by Sir Joynson Hicks reads:—"And the House desire to express its view that the present position of unrest and lewlessness leading to constant breaches of peace in India is the direct result of the administration of the Secretary State during the past three years and trusts Government will take immediate steps to restore law and order and to establish security of life and property in that country."

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

LANCASHIRE M. P.'S TO INTERVIEW MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

Lancashire members of the House of Commons have decided to ask for further interview with Mr. Montagu regarding the cotton import duties. They desire to point out that the duties have failed as revenue producers and to ask that the Imperial Government will make representations in favour of reduction to the former standard.

IMPORT DUTTES ON PIECE-GOODS.

MR. MONTAGU'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

In answer to the questions at the 1920 Club, Mr. Montagu, dealing with import duties on piece-goods said as a Liberal he hoped India would find the limitations of the heresy of Protection, and would adopt the policy of Imperial Preference of her own free will.

EXTENSION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

PROSCRIPTION OF PAMPHLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to Cachar and Nowgong districts in Assam. An Urdu pamphlet entitled "Boycott," printed in Delhi, has been forfeited. A book in Persian entitled "Kashafi Talbie" (Exposure of Deception or Double Dealing and Deceit of the English), printed in Berlin, and a journal entitled "Azadi Sharq" (Independence of the East), published at Berlin Cahrlettenburg, have been proscribed under the Sea Customs Act.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ABOUT DATE & PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 12.

Paris.—Conversations are proceeding, in the most friendly tone, between British and French Governments about the date and programme of the forthcoming Genoa Conference. France is insisting upon a definite programme being drafted beforehand, which means the Conference being postponed for a couple of monthts, while Great Britain wants it at the beginning of March.

According to the "Echo de Paris," M. Poincare also insists upon an invitation being extended to the League of Nations. At any rate, Parliment is unanimous in support of M. Poincare's point of view.

TILL NON-VIOLENCE IS ENSURED.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

HOW TO PROMOTE PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS MANDATE.

TO REMOVE OBSTACLE TO REALISATION OF NATIONAL AIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARDOLI, Feb, 12.

The Working Committee of the Congress met at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th instant and passed the following important resolutions.—

(1) The Working Committee deplores the inhuman conduct of the mob at Chauri Chaura, in having brutally murdered constables and wantonly burned the police Thana, and tenders its sympathy to the families of the bereaved.

SUSPENSION OF MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(2) In view of nature's repeated warnings, every time mass civil disobedience has been imminent, some popular violent outburst has taken place, indicating that the atmosphere in the country is not non-violent enough for mass civil disobedience, the latest instance being the tragic and terrible events at Chauri Chaura, near Gorakhpur, the Working Committee of the Congress resolves that mass civil disobedience contemplated at Bardoli and elsewhere be suspended and instructs the local Congress Committees forthwith to advise the cultivators to pay the land revenue and other taxes due to the Government and whose payment might have been suspended in anticipation of mass civil disobedience, and instructs them to suspend every other preparatory activity of an offensive nature.

(3) The suspension of mass civil disobedience shall be continued till the atmosphere is so non-violent as to ensure the non-repetition of popular atrocities such as at Gorakhpur, or hooliganism such as at Bombay and Madras respectively on the 17th November 1921 and 13th January last.

(4) In order to promote a peaceful atmosphere the Working Committee advises till further instruction all Congress organisation to stop activities specially designed to court arrest and imprisonment, save normal Congress activities including voluntary hartals wherever an absolutely peaceful atmosphere can be assured, and for that end all picketing shall be stopped save for the *bona-fide* and peaceful purpose of warning the visitors to liquor shops against the evils of drinking. Such picketing to be controlled by persons of known good character and specially selected by the Congress Committee concerned.

(5) The Working Committee advises, till further instructions, the stoppage of all volunteer processions and public meetings merely for the purpose of defiance of the notifications regarding such meetings. This, however, shall not interfere with the private meetings of the Congress and other committees or public meeting which are required for the conduct of the normal activities of the Congress.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAX TO ZAMINDARS INJURIOUS.

(6) Complaints having been brought to the notice of the Working Committee that ryots are not paying rents to the zemindars the Working Committee advises Congress workers and organisations to inform the ryots that such withholding of rents is contrary to the resolutions of the Congress and that it is injurious to the best interests of the country.

(7) The Working Committee assures the Zemindars that the Congress movement is in no way intended to attack their legal rights, and that even where the ryots have grievances the Committees desire that redress should be sought by mutual consultations and by the usual recourse to arbitrations.

LAXITY IN SELECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

(8) Complaints having been brought to the notice of the Working Committee that in the formation of volunteers corps great laxity prevails in the selection and that insistence is not had on the full use of handspun and handwoven khaddar, and on the full observance by Hindus of the rule as to the removal of untouchability, nor is care being taken to ascertain that the candidates believe fully in the observance of non-violence in intent, word and deed, in terms of the Congress resolution the Working Committee calls upon ll Congress organisations to revise their lists and remove from them the names of all such volunteers as do not strictly conform to the requirements of the pledge.

(9) The Working Committee is of opinion that unless Congress men carry out to the full the Congress constitution and the resolutions from time to time issued by the Working Committee it is not possible to achieve its objects expeditiously or at all.

(10) The foregoing resolutions will have effect only pending the meeting to be specially convened of he All-India Congress Committee and thereafter subject to confirmation by t, the Secretary to call such meeting as early as possible after consultation with Hakim Ajmal Khan.

GORAKHPUR TRAGEDY, A PROOF OF MASS MIND.

Whereas the Gorakhpur tragedy is a powerful proof of the fact that the mass mind has not yet fully realised the necessity of non-violence as an integral, active, and chief part of mass civil disobedience, and whereas the reported indiscriminate acceptance of persons as volunteers in contravention of the Congress instructions betrays want of appreciation of vital part of Satyagraha, and whereas, in the opinion of the Working Committee, the delay in the attainment of national aim is solely due to the weak and incomplete execution in practice of the constitution of the Congress and with a view to perfecting the internal organisation, the Working Committee advises all Congress organisations to be engaged in the following activities:—

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

(1) To enlist at least one crore of members of the Congress.

Note: (1) since peace (non-violence and legitimateness), and truth are the essence of the Congress creed, no person should be enlisted who does not believe in non-violence and truth as indispensable for the attainment of *Swaraj*. The creed of the Congress must, therefore, be carefully explained to each person who is appealed to join the Congress, Note: (2) The workers should note that no one who does not pay the annual subscription can be regarded as a qualified Congress man. All the old members are, therefore, to be advised to reregister their names.

(2) To popularise the spinning wheel and organise the manufacture of handspun and handwoven khaddar.

Note: (1) to this end all workers and office bearers should be dressed in khaddar, and it is recommended that with a view to encourage others they should themselves learn handspianing.

(3) To organise national schools.

Note: No picketting of Government schools should be resorted to; best reliance should be placed upon the superiority of national schools in all vital matters to command attendance.

(4) To organise the depressed classes for a better life to improve their social, mental, and moral condition, to induce them to send their children to national schools, and to provide for them the ordinary facilities which other citizens enjoy.

Note: Whilst, therefore, where the prejudice against the untouchables is still strong in places separate schools and separate wells must be maintained out of Congress funds. Every effort should be made to draw such children to National schools and to persuade the people to allow the untouchables to use the common wells.

(5) To organise the temperance campaign amongst the people addicted to the drink habit by house to house visits and to rely more upon appeal to the drinker in his home than upon picketing.

(6) To organise village and town "Panchayats" for the private settlement of all disputes, reliance being placed solely upon the force of public opinion and the truthfulness of "Panchayat" decision to ensure obedience to them.

Note: In order to avoid even the appearance of coercion, no social boycott should be resorted to against those who will not obey the panchayats decisions.

(7) In order to promote and emphasize unity among all classes and races and mutual good will, the establishment of which is the aim of the movement of non-co-operation, to organise a social service department that will render help to all irrespective of differences in times of illness or accident.

Note: A non-co-operator whilst firmly adhering his creed will deem it a previlege to render personal service in case of illness or accident to every person whether English or Indian.

COLLECTION FOR T. M. S. FUND TO CONTINUE.

(8) To continue the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund and to call upon every Congress man or Congress sympathiser to pay at least one hundredth part of his annual income for the year 1921. Every province to send every month 25 per cent. of its income from the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund to the All-India Congress committee.

(9) The above resolutions shall be brought before the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee for revision, if necessary.

(10) In the opinion of the Working Committee a project is necessary for the purpose of finding employment for those who may give up Government service and to that end the committee appoints Messrs. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Jamnalal Babjaj and V. J. Patel to draw up a scheme for consideration by the said special meeting of the All-India Congress committee.

MAHATMAJI ON BRAIN!

QUESTION ABOUT ARREST.

MR. MONTAGU'S CONFIDENCE.

PLEA FOR TRUSTING "MAN ON SPOT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Asked at the 1920 Club, why Mr. Gandhi was not arrested, Mr. Montagu urged to trust in the man on the spot, who would take proper steps at the proper moment. He laid stress on Indian devotion to the King-Emperor as one of the most hopeful signs of the present time, and he could not take a better example than the welcome accorded the Prince of Wales which was also largely due to the invincible personality of the popular Prince.

RUMOUR OF MAHATMA'S ARREST.

SHOPS CLOSE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The rumour of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, which appeared in Thursday evening's "Rangoon Times," but which is as yet unconfirmed, led to the closing of some jewellery shops in the vicinity of the rice market, where business was almost wholly suspended. Owing to the absence of confirmation, the tendency to suspend business continues.

GEDDES COMMITTEE REPORT.

FIERCE ATTACK BY LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

The anxiously awaited report by Sir Eric Geddes, Retrenchment Committee which is being published to-morrow has been the object of fierce discussion by the press owing to Government's delay in publishing the report, which is attributed to the activities of the Cabinet's revising Committees in whittling down certain recommendations. It is believed they have rejected twenty millions or one-fifth of suggesting savings in Government department. The most prominently discussed are the fighting services and Education and it is declared the cuts recommended are respectively 48 and 18 million pounds. The Cabinet is reported to be divided on the subject of cuts in fightings services. The exact amount of savings which have been accepted will not be known until the Estimates appear.

ALLENBY IN LONDON

WILL HE RESIGN?

BRITISH CABINET DIVIDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

Very decided views are expressed by today's papers regarding the future of the Egyptian policy which has occasioned the special journey by Lord Allenby to England. Attack, couched in strongest language, on the Field-Marshal, who it is generally expected, intends strongly to urge the Cabinet to adopt a Liberal policy on the lines of Egyptian Nationalist ideas, appeared in yesterday's "Daily Express" and has attracted considerable comment; and, although, there is hesitation in ascribing some of the views therein expressed to official inspiration, there is a feeling that Ministerial influence is unmistakable in other attempts to discredit Lord Allenby's views in advance.

The majority of the papers strongly back up Lord Allenby, though the "Express" returns to attack to-day. It is commonly recognised that he is likely to resign the High Commissionership, if he does not succeed in inducing the Cabinet to accept a policy which it is understood will reflect the moderate Egyptian opinion, and will have emphatic support of the British community in Egypt.

The fact that the Cabinet is undoubtedly divided on the subject of the Egyptian policy renders the situation most difficult.

LORD ALLENBY'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

Lord Allenby, accompanied by Sir Gilbert Clayton and Mr. Sheldon Ames, arrived at Victoria Station at 10-15 this morning. The party was delayed at Trieste owing to bad weather. They were met by Sir Henry Wilson, representing the War Office, Sir Frederick Chetwode and Sir Henry MacMahon and motored to the Foreign Office.

RESIGNATION BONOMI CABINET.

KING HAS NOT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

Rome.—It is semi-officially reported that the King has not accepted the resignation of the Cabinet which was notified by Sig. Bonomi on 2nd February. The Cabinet will be in its place when Parliament meets on 16th February.

SINN FEIN ATTACK

KIDNAPPING BY MALCONTENTS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

The official view in London is that the kidnapping of Ulster men is the work of small bands of mal-contents who are dissatisfied with the peace treaty and is regretted by Mr. Arthur Griffith and Mr. Michael Collins. The incident will in no way affect the course of discussions in London. There were many questions on the subject in the House Commons to-day. Mr. Winston Churchill said he was unable to state when the withdrawal of troops would be completed. Amid cries of "No" by Ulster members, Mr. Churchill deprecated the assertion that anarchy existed in the west and the south of Ireland, but the situation was undoubtedly unsatisfactory. The suggestion that troops should be retained to preserve order could be settled in the debate. No munitions or military stores had been handed over to the Irish Republican army but the provisional government had overtaken a quantity, subject to valuation. An adequate equipment for its police force had been given the Northern Government. Mr. Churchill said he would be greatly surprised to learn the raiders were equipped with British arms, ammunition and transport taken over by the provisional government. As regards the material which was freely being transferred to the latter, anything militarily unsafe was strictly regulated and was at present the subject of further consideration. Mr. Churchill was unable to promise to suspend the transfer, as it was the British Government's intention, so long as the Provisional Government was carrying out the principles of treaty, that it should be equipped with means to maintain order in its territory. Mr. Churchill promised to enquire from the Northern government whether some of the raiders were dressed in the uniforms of the Provisional Government. The Imperial Government, he added, would fully discharge its responsibilities of protecting His Majesty's subjects in the Northern territory.

100 UNIONISTS KIDNAPPED.

SINN FEINERS IN REPUBLICAN ARMY UNIFROM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

Hundreds of Sinn Feiners participated in yesterday morning's forays on Wister border, as a result of which altogether approximately one hundred Unionists, including the ex-high Sheriff of Fermanagh, Grand Master of Tyrone Orangemen, seven magistrates, Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, a prominent Sligo Unionist, who is the brother of Countess Markievicz, were carried off to the Free State. Sir J. Gore Booth and other Sligo people were, however, later reported liberated. The Latest accounts show that twenty-four Ulstermen, closely guarded, arrived in Monaghan, whence they departed towards the south after short stay. Many of the kidnapped, among whom is the octogenarian Grand Master of Tyrone Orangemen, only gave in to superior force after being severely wounded. One policeman is reported killed and a number of others shot in serious encounters which took place during the operations, while among the eleven Sinn Feiners captured was an officer in the Republican army uniform. Several motorcars laden with bombs, rifles and revolvers were also taken. Other arrests were also affected. In some cases the raiders attempted to disguise the object of their midnight call at the residences of prominent people, but their purpose was penetrated and the raiders decamped when they were fired on. In other cases the Ulster special constables, who are the sons of Unionist farmers, were surprised in their beds and compelled to follow the invaders. The Sharpest affrays occurred near Clones between the Republican patrols and the Ulster Specials. There was reciprocal firing and Sinn Feiner prisoners were recaptured by the Specials. Telegraph wires were cut before the raid.

MR. GRIFFITH ON SITUATION.

URGES PATIENCE AND RESTRAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

Mr. Arthur Griffith interviewed in London said he was confident that with patience and restraint on both sides, the Ulster question would be amicably settled in the present year on the basis of unified Ireland. The Provisional Government could be relied upon to take every action within its present circumscribed powers to prevent illegalities and disorders.

DEARTH OF NEWS FROM ULSTER.

TROUBLE STILL UNFINISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

The day has passed without news of further happenings in Ulster either of raids or reprisals. The Northern government is most active with measures of self-defence. Five thousand armed special constables are holding the frontier. Repair gangs are busy restoring telegraph lines between Belfast and Enniskillon, which the raiders cut last night. This may explain the dearth of news. That the trouble is unfinished appears from a message received this evening that five Special constables and four British soldiers were kidnapped in Monaghan by the Irish Republican army.

INDIANISATION OF THE SERVICES.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

FIRM OF RESOLUTION AS AMENDED AND PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 11.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved his resolution for Indianisation of the services which ran as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that having regard to the declaration of August, 1917, he be pleased to arrange that in future recruitment for All-India services excepting those of a technical character shall be made far as possible in India also to take steps to provide in India such educational facilities as would enable the Indians to enter these technical services in larger numbers than is at present possible."

Mr. Jamnadas emphasised at the outset that his resolution did not aim at the exclusion of Europeans, but at the removal of the bar obtaining at present against recruitment of Indians into the services. Even if his resolution was given effect to fully, it would take a large number of years before the Services were thoroughly Indianised. The Indian opinion, so divergent in other respects, was unanimous in this demand. Sir Abdur Rahim as a member of the Public Services Commission voiced this feeling among his countrymen when he wrote that men should not be imported from England unless there was a clear necessity for it. In special technical cases he admitted that the British character of the Services must be maintained not holding of those appointments by Europeans but by the maintenance, by future recruits, of the standard and spirit of administration which had been set up by European Civil Servants. There were very urgent reasons necessitating an early Indianisation. A good deal of discontent would be allayed. The Indian administrators would better understand the difficulties of masses in their charge, and there would be a great reduction in the very heavy cost of administration. Another advantage which India would derive was that there would be no drain of experienced administrators which at present resulted by the retirement of the British officers and that the money which these officers sent home would remain in India if the Indians were in the place of Europeans. Mr. Dwarkadas said that while he had allowed the import of technical officers he would emphasise that educational facilities be provided in India for equipping Indians in the course of time in the technical posts as well.

Concluding, he said that his resolution did not introduce the racial question because it did not exclude any race. It only wanted the barrier in the way of Indians to be removed; he would therefore regret very much if the members who had given notice of amendments pressed for communal ratios in their recruitment. He appealed to the House to get rid of the communal fever and to let the service be open to the best brains as the result of competition.

Mr. Hussanally strongly seconded the resolution which would rid the poorest Indian of the costliest administration. He said that there was no dearth of competent Indians.

Mr. W. D. Way (United Provinces) supported the resolution with a proviso that it was necessary that the Indianisation of the Army and the Navy should come before the complete Indianisation of the Civil Services.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent, on behalf of Government, gave a lengthy reply promising to consult the local Government on this question, and to forward to the Secretary of State their opinions as well as of those of the Government of India in a reasoned despatch which would take into consideration the various points raised in the debate. He, however, explained to the Assembly the disastrous consequences of swamping the Service by those who were at present wholly incompetent to manage certain important branches of the Service touching the material and moral progress of the country. He read out Section 96 (b) of the Government of India Act to show that the control of the Imperial Services was definitely vested in the Secretary of State in Council. Neither this Assembly nor the Government of India had really any control over the recruitment of these Services. The Assembly could only make recommendation which the Government of India would consider and forward to His Majesty's Government. The Government of India could therefore not make any public pronouncement on this important subject without instructions from the Secretary of State. There was no doubt that it was the intention of the framers of the Montagu-Chelmsford report that the appointments of Indians in the higher branches of Public Service should be materially increased, but there was always the limitation provided in the Act itself that there should be no such sudden swamping of the Services by any new element that the whole character of the Service might suffer thereby. Lord Sinha himself, speaking in the House of Lords, also had recognised this point. In fact, under the existing constitution, His Majesty's Government and Parliament were to judge the space at which the Indianisation of the Services ought to proceed. It had been suggested that the Indianisation had not been actively supported by the Government of India. It must in this connection be remembered that the active proportion of Indians in the Civil Service was 33 rising to 48. In the Police Service it was 33, in the Forest 52, in Education 50, in Agriculture, Engineering and Civil Veterinary also 50 per cent. each, and in the Medical Service about 40. These figures should illustrate that since the announcement of August, 1917, a very great advance and a real advance had been made by the Government.

The Home Member then proceeded to quote figures to shew what had so far been done by Government to effect gradual Indianisation of Services.

Concluding, Sir William asked, what was India before she derived the benefits of British administration? He believed, any premature giving up of the benefits which the European members of the Service could confer, would result in the breaking up of a bond between this country and Great Britain which few of them could contemplate with equanimity. (Hear, hear.) The Indianisation of the Services will proceed and must proceed. But any attempt to swamp these Services, by Indians not competent to undertake the various duties which were now enforced upon them, would be disastrous. He thought he had explained the Government position, and the whole question most dispassionately and most fairly. The decision in that matter rested with the Secretary of State. He undertook to consult all local Governments in the first instance and then it was proposed to address a reasoned despatch to the Secretary of State taking into consideration the various points raised by Mr. Dwarkadas and other speakers. (Applause.)

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said it must not be forgotten that the guiding principle of every Government should be that every thing being equal, the sons of the soil should have a preponderating voice in the administration of the country.

Col. Gidney supported the resolution and asked the House to view it in non-communal light. It was in his opinion too premature to demand complete Indianisation of Services.

Dr. Gour observed that it could not be denied that the Indianisation of Services would be popular with the people. That value should be recognised by the Government, even though the administration would suffer in efficiency for a time.

Mr. Samarth drew the attention of the House to Section 93 (c) which enjoined on the Secretary of State-in-Council to appoint a Public Services Commission, and said that this Assembly should insist on the appointment of a Commission to bring about recruitment in any way liked in accordance with the rules.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan moved an amendment to the effect that in any scheme of Indianisation, communal interests must be safeguarded.

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed gave his sympathy but not his support to the resolution.

The Assembly rose at 1-30 for lunch.

Mr. Bagde while supporting the resolution gave vent to some misgivings in his mind.

SIR WILLIAM'S AMENDMENT.

Sir William Vincent said that the Government had never neglected the communal issues. In fact the Government of India Act itself provided for such interests being safeguarded. He then moved an amendment that enquiries be inaugurated without delay from local Governments as to the measures possible to give effect to the declaration of August 20th, 1917, in the direction of increased recruitment of Indians for All-India Services.

Two amendments about communal interests were negatived.

Mr. Frank McCarthy (Burma) attempted to move an amendment which desired that, in future, a recruitment for All-India Services should cease forthwith.

Sir Malcolm Hailey thereupon asked whether a motion for the stoppage of the recruitment of Services was in order when they were discussing Indianisation of Services.

Although Mr. McCarthy was not allowed to move his amendment, he explained his object in the course of his speech which suggested that what he wanted was that the recruitments in England for these Services should cease forthwith. The Home Member's amendment did not take them far. The provinces could not give any further information. On behalf of Burma he would emphatically say that Burma did not want any Indian official. He was anxious that, in India, Indianisation should proceed apace.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, while accepting the Home Member's amendment, explained that he did so only with a view to give Government a chance to ascertain the views of local Governments and that any member could later on bring forth a similar resolution as had been brought forward by him.

The amendment proposed by Sir William Vincent was put and carried.

Mr. Joshi proposed that a Committee be appointed annually to report upon the progress made in the direction of introduction of Indian element.

After Sir William Vincent had pointed out that he had never grown of any Parliament or legislative body issuing orders for an annual committees on such matters, the amendment was negatived. The resolution as amended by Sir William Vincent was finally put and adopted.

The resolution, as carried, reads:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that enquiries should be inaugurated without delay from local Governments, as to the measures possible, to give effect to declaration of August 20th, 1917, in the direction of increased recruitment of Indians for All-India Services and also that steps be taken to provide in India such educational facilities as will enable Indians to enter the technical services in larger number than is at present possible."

The Assembly adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

GOAL OF BRITISH POLICY.

TO LEAD INDIA "STEP BY STEP TO SELF-GOVT."

"FINEST OF GREAT WORK OF HUMANITY."

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIAN OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

Mr. Montagu addressing the 1920 Club, which consists of 80 Coalition Liberals, on the subject of Indians' position in the Empire, emphasised that the sole requirements for the success of Government's policy in India were patience and sincerity. Differentiation against Indians in other parts of the Empire would imply lack of sincerity and render the goal of British policy in India impossible.

Replying to Mr. Churchill's recent speech on the position of Indians in the Kenya Colony, Mr. Montagu declared, Mr. Churchill had announced the decisions of the Colonial Office but the subject was being discussed by the Government and he devoutly hoped some way would be found of accomodating the views of Mr. Churchill to the policy announced by the Government and approved by the Parliament as the hope and aspirations of Indian peoples. If an Indian, continued Mr. Montagu, was fit for the Governorship of a great province, the membership of the Viceroy's Council, the headship of a great hospital in Mesopotamia or citizenship in the new Colony, it was inconsistent with the sincerity of Britain's policy to say that because he was an Indian he could not hope for recognition. Mr. Montagu emphatically declared Government's policy in India would be pursued, unaffected by riot or revolution.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Mr. Montagu's speech at the 1920 Club was the first public utterance which the Secretary of State for India has made since the passage of Government of India Act. Mr. Montagu admitted the situation in India was causing "grave but confident anxiety." Amongst the multiplicity of causes of unrest, he placed, in the forefront, the proclamation of war between Turkey and Greece, and pointed out a large number of riots had been of a Mohammedan character. In addition to economic causes, events in Ireland, Germany, Russia and Egypt, were bound to have repercussions in India.

Bolshevism, declared Mr. Montagu, had done its utmost to instil poison into India, but it had been unsuccessful in getting in an appreciable extent, across the frontier, because the soil of India was almost as uncongenial to the growth and horrors of Bolshevism as the soil of Great Britain. He contested the assertion it was impossible to introduce democratic institutions into India, and declared it was out of question to tell India that Britain was now going to withhold what she had taught her to expect for 150 years. If the ideal of making Federated India a partner in the Empire, failed the world would be the poorer, but if it succeeded it would be the finest of the great work for humanity which Great Britain had accomplished.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY.

Mr. Montagu emphasised the policy of Government towards India remained as laid down in August 1917, and, subsequently, ratified by Parliament, and proclaimed in India, namely, to do its best, despite obvious difficulties and obstacles, as surely and quickly, as it could but not more quickly than the circumstances demanded, and to lead India, stage by stage, and step by step, to some form of self-Government and partnership within the British Empire.

Referring to the necessity of the sincerity of policy Mr. Montagu emphasised they must show India that progress, if slow, was not due to a faltering of determination on the part of Great Britain, but because it must take time to overcome obstacles. He urged that Britain, as trustee of the destinies of India, had to set her hand to the difficult task which must be pursued with consistency. The Government of India Act was the first instalment which had got to be tried and justified before the next instalment was offered.

TRIBUTE TO I.C.S.

Similarly, with the Indianising of the Civil Service. If it were proved the great traditions of the Service could successfully be carried on by Indians he did not doubt that Parliament would be willing to entrust the Service to India, but a mere demand or the bullying and libelling of Indian public servants would not bring that time nearer by a single day. Mr. Montagu paid a very glowing tribute to the loyal and devoted work of the Indian Civil Service, and promised his protection and support in work it was still called upon to perform.

GOVERNMENT "TRYING TO 'GOVERN' INDIA."

He concluded by urging that progress was made by evolution not revolution, and there was no remedy for disturbers of peace of India, but a rigorous enforcement of law and the protection of law-abiding citizens. He maintained that if they were determined, as the Government of India were, to grapple with anarchy and intimidation, such policy was not repression but the ordinary duty of Government which was trying to govern the country. He would say to the Moderates that one lesson of Self-Government must be that those who wanted Government were prepared to say the force which they challenged, must be the ultimate weapon of every government, whether alien or indigenous. It was no use to demand Self-Government, and at the same time shrink from supporting the Government which gave protection, and, therefore, Government was entitled to the support of all well disposed Indians.

IRISH FREE STATE BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4-30 a.m. Feb. 11.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Irish Free State Bill. The second reading will be on February 16th.

ATTACK DUE TO DEATH SENTENCE ON SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

The condemnation to death of Sinn Fein prisoners in Derry jail, whose execution had been fixed for to-day, precipitated, according to Mr. Michael Collins, Sinn Fein raids on Ulster. The Prisoners are the three men, including the warder, who were concerned in the attempted escape of Sinn Fein prisoners from Derry Jail early in December, when the warder was murdered and police were bound and chloroformed. A reprieve was officialy announced in Ireland on Tuesday evening. In the case of one man death sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and in the case of others to fifteen years' penal servitude. The News of reprieve was apparently unknown when the raids were carried out.

KIDNAPPED ULSTERMEN.

NO NEWS OF RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

A message from Belfast says that no news has been received of the release of the kidnapped Ulstermen. The car containing special constables was ambushed by 130 men of the Republican Army near Strabane to-day and one constable was shot dead. The Irish railway strike is settled. Both Ulster and the Free State Labour Ministers took part in the successful negotiations.

MARKET FOR GOLD IN LONDON.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

In the written answer to the question in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares that it is Government's intention to re-establish unrestricted market for gold in London at the earliest possible opportunity. The question as to the extent to which notes will be then replaced by gold ultimately depends on action of the community itself.

ASSOCIATION FOOTB ALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

In the First Division of the Association Football League to-day, Preston and Oldham drew, neither scoring; and in Second Divis on, Leicester beat Clapton Orient by one goal to nothing.

STRIKER'S OUTRAGE AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 10 p.m., Feb. 12.

Johannesburg.—The Reuter cable dated 9th February says that one outrage was committed and several attempted to-day. Police patrol surprised a band of strikers marching towards the magazine of the Robinson mine early this morning. Seven strikers were arrested and two were found to be armed with revolvers. Several violent dynamite explosions have occurred, three near Kleinfontein railway station.

AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Johannesburg.—The Industrial Federation has decided against a general strike.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 4 a.m. Feb. 12.

England beat Ireland in the International Rugby match to-day by 12 points to 3.

ANDHRA W. COMMITTEE.

DECIDES PAYMENT OF FIRST TWO KISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Feb. 12.

The Andhra working committee met at Guntur and decided payment of first two kists in accordance with the Enquiry committee's recommendation. A fresh batch of civil resisters in Trichinopoly have been sentenced to various terms varying from one to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Prince of Wales attended divine service on Sunday morning in the church at Morar about three miles from the Gwalior palace. There was a full congregation and Lord Bishop of Nagpur conducted service. His Royal Highness and party leaves Gwalior to-night after dinner and arrives at Agra to-morow mornings.—(A. P.)

CALCUTTA LETTER.

POLICE PRANKS.

STRUGGLE INTENSIFIED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

People outside Bengal scarcely realise the range and the intensity of the struggle that is being waged between the Government and the Congress. To you the daily report of the Associated Press, that a few hundreds were arrested or that Government issued a communique denying popular allegations about Police savagery, must comp as a tedious affair, chronicling a single type of incident; but to us in Bengal, who are sufferers and eye-witnesses, the events constitute an ordeal of agony the like of which was never endured by the inhabitants of this Province. The Prince came and went after the mockery of a great reception, but the measures vainly taken to silence protest are being intensified after the event. The safety of the loyal Congressman has been forfeit; volunteers have been prescribed, public meetings are prohibited; and the Police have been given a blank cheque and there are all the characteristics of a quasi-military dictatorships in the so-called maintenance of law and order. Lord Ronaldshay is the idol of Anglo-Indian reactionaries and his chief-of-the-staff, Sir Henry Wheeler is a model of the Punjab administrator whose secret of Government is supposed to be the choice between the pen and the swords. The Ministers live as poor relations in the household, continually in dread of masters and straugers, and perplexed over the fate of their allowances. In spite of the cultural affectations of Lord Ronaldshay, he is capable of Calvinist ferocity which, when nursed to action, knows little of refinements in procedure. Nor do non-co-operators in Bengal delude themselves with hopes of compassion from their adversaries. The Government have suspended the rights of free speech and free association, and the issue has been accepted as one for Civil Disobedience. From day to day, volunteers go out picketing, and invite the public to attend public meetings, ready to be assaulted by the Police. They assemble in one of the spacious squares, and the Police, according to their humour, charge at the crowds inflicting injuries, and there is no mercy in the stampede. Arrests are not the first object. On 22nd January, 273 were arrested, of whom 202 were after the formality of a trial sent to jail. But there is an increasing tendency to "smark" public meetings with the aid of the *lathi*, and the Police, free of restraint, inflict more casualties than are actually necessary for the purpose of disposal. The authorities after having delivered the situation to the hands of the Police, are forced to adopt a policy of toleration of excesses. The attitude of non-co-operators has astonished enemies and neutrals. Times without number, they are at an advantage when confronted by the Police and submit to be assaulted without compassion; but violence has not blemished the record of Bengal. I watched a recent public meeting in College Square. A Sergeant, in a fit of barbarity, belaboured inoffensive passers-by and smashed the knuckles of a giant of a man, to the bone. The hands shivering, the man turned to the assailant and said "non-violence, non-violence, or I could have stabbed you in self-defence." The Sergeant looked sick at his own wanton frightfulness, but recovering joined the *shikari* of his brethren. Scores of excited Police-men owe their lives to the doctrine propagated by Mahatma Gandhi, though in their gambols with the *lathi*, they ascribe their safety to the omnipotence of the Commissioner of Police.

"NEXT IS GUNPOWDER."

"Next is gun-powder," said Mahatma Gandhi, but the deadly non-violence of the people here is delaying the last ordeal. Anglo-Indian papers, at a loss to find concrete offences of violence, keep singing melancholy songs about the existence of intimidation, a charge that fortunately for them, need not be supported with proofs. A planter in Assam testifies that his wife's *ayah* imagines that the British Raj is over; it is due to intimidation. A shop-assistant in Park Street misses his bearer who, coming late, explains that he was afraid; it is proof of "intimidation." They all like to be flattered with references to their infinite power and the "restraint" they are exercising towards their "fellow-subjects." They hate to think that people are possibly sick of their theories of good Government. The prohibiting orders passed after the big *hartal* of 18th November are maintained in panic-stories of intimidation; but stubborness is not strength nor wilfulness, consistency. A wise Government would have softened the rigour of Police-rule. The license of the Police is greater in Calcutta than in any other presidency city, because they are heavily staffed with European and Eurasian Sergeants whose ideas of power and prestige are singularly "strong." They are an ill-assorted class, without patrician antecedents and devoid of the habits of delicacy, and when they are asked to fight non-co-operators, they, like their friends in *mufti* the Civil Guards, go in for it as for a bull-fight. In other provinces, the reports of personal assault would have been quite as numerous, if the guardians of law and order reached the average of Calcutta Sergeant-dom. Third-class Europeans and Eurasians are not to be blamed if they find themselves fightful instruments in the execution of Government policy. Their mental and moral calibre is well-known, and it is a pity that they are being employed to give hell for cultured Indians, men and women, who are anxious, like the makers of Anglo-Saxon freedom, to resist arbitrary edicts. The authorities have given up kid-glove tachics, and is it any surprise that the Bengali non-co-operator is proud of the spirit of endurance shown by his province and invites comparison with

(Continued on page 9.)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"NOT A LAWFUL FORM OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY."

LORD RONALDSHAY'S TIRADE AGAINST N. C. O'S.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At to-night's Trades Dinner, Lord Ronaldshay in proposing the Trades Association toast made a lengthy reference to the present situation. His Excellency, in the course of his speech, said, "It would be the height of unwisdom to close one's eyes to the gravity of the situation, with which not the Government only, but the society in the widest meaning of that term, is now faced. It seems desirable to call attention to this because there still appear to be quite a number of people who inspite of all that has happened, inspite of the resort to violence which has characterised the Non-Cooperation movement in Malabar, Malegaon, Giridih, Aligarh, Bombay and many other places, have not yet grasped the seriousness or the nearness of the danger with which the country is threatened. Take the case of the Non-Cooperation Volunteers. We are told by some that we ought to withdraw our notification under the Act of 1908, declaring these Volunteer Corps to be unlawful associations. A recommendation to that effect has quite recently been made to the Government by the Legislative Council. It is true that under the existing constitution, we are still responsible to Parliament for the maintenance of law and order, and though it would no doubt save us much trouble and anxiety, if we were able to transfer the responsibility from our own shoulders to those of the Legislative Council, we cannot do so. Nevertheless I have always regarded it as my duty to consider with the utmost care any recommendations which the Council makes, and in this case I am calling for special reports as the nature and extent of the present activities of these Volunteers in different parts of the province in order that I may have the fullest and most uptodate information before me, in considering the matter.

GOVERNMENT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

In the meanwhile, I would point out to the public at large something which, judging by the criticism to which we are subjected, has been overlooked, namely, that from the very beginning of the Non-Cooperation movement right up to the present time, the Government have been on the defensive. It is the non-cooperators who have always attacked, and by so doing have compelled the Government to take up weapons for its defence. For example, I have heard it suggested that the Government have goaded the non-cooperators into Civil Disobedience by the measures which they have recently taken. Nothing could be further from the truth. The policy of Civil Disobedience was accepted by the All-Indian Congress Committee at the beginning of November and it was not until towards the end of that month that action against the Volunteers was taken. Mr. Gandhi himself, in moving the Civil Disobedience resolution on November 4th, defined Civil Disobedience as a civil revolution which wherever practised would mean the end of Government's authority and open defiance of Government and its Law. Well, that seems to be explicit enough and it does seem a little unreasonable, surely, that those who profess to be opposed to such a revolution should seriously urge the Government to lay aside the weapons which it has only taken up to protect itself against, to use Mr. Gandhi's words once more "the destruction of its authority" and the open defiance of its laws.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Do those, who object to these Volunteer Corps being declared to be unlawful associations, realise what these Corps have been brought into existence for? They have no excuse for not knowing because Mr. Gandhi has himself explained quite frankly the object for which they are being recruited. He declared at the Conference held in Bombay on January 14th that even if a Round Table Conference was to be held he would not stop the enlistment of Volunteers for a single moment. Why because their enlistment was preparation for Civil Disobedience. There can be no doubt on that point at all, for we have also the letter written by Pandit Kunzru to Mr. Jinnah in which he states that Mr. Gandhi declared explicitly at the Conference that the enrolment and training of volunteers for starting Civil Disobedience must be continued. Very well, then, what are we asked to do? Is it to declare that Volunteer Corps enrolled and trained for Civil Disobedience are lawful associations? Do those who urge us to take this step regard Civil Disobedience as a lawful form of political activity? If they do not, by what process of reasoning, do they argue that the agency by which Civil Disobedience is to be carried out should be declared by Government to be lawful agency?

WHAT IS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Now let us consider for a moment what the non-cooperators mean by Civil Disobedience in its most developed form. It has been explained by Mr. Dip Narayan Singh, a leading non-cooperator of Behar, the procedure is to be as follows:—The chief civil officer in the area selected for its operation is to be given 7 days to hand over the district to the non-cooperators, the residents in the area are then to be ordered to disobey all orders and laws of Government and to refuse to pay taxes, register documents and so on. At the same time police stations and courts are to be surrounded and officials to be told to deposit their uniforms and other badges of office. The police stations and courts will then be treated as Swaraj property." You will see that this bears out to the full the declaration made by Mr. Gandhi in moving the Civil Disobedience resolution at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on November 4th that his programme of Civil Disobedience constituted a civil revolution which wherever practised would mean the end of Government's authority and an open defiance of Government and its laws. Again, I would ask, do those who wish these volunteers to be declared to be lawful, wish to see this programme put into operation without a resort to violence, which will drench the country in blood. Even the milder forms of Non-Cooperation activity, such as picketing, which is often claimed by the non-cooperators to be a peaceful pastime, though even this claim is no longer maintained by Mr. Gandhi, as I shall show in a moment the result in wild orgies of violence as we have been painfully reminded again, within the last few days, by the horrible crime at Chauri Chaura in the United Provinces. This outbreak, in which 21 policemen and *Chaukidars* were violently beaten to death, was deliberately organised, we are told in the report from the Commissioner, by the volunteers and, if picketing results in orgies of murder and destruction of this kind, what are likely to be the results of attempts to put into operation the full-pledged programme of Civil Disobedience, to which I have already referred? But it seems, as I have already remarked, that Mr. Gandhi no longer maintains that all picketing is peaceful, for writing in his newspaper "Young India" a short time ago, he says that in connection with the proposal for a Round Table Conference his suggestion was that all picketing, except *bona fide* peaceful picketing, should be suspended, pending the result of the Conference. Clearly then in Mr. Gandhi's opinion picketing is of two kinds, *bona fide* peaceful picketing on the one hand, and picketing which is not *bona fide* peaceful on the other. Very well, then, Mr. Gandhi knows that picketing is not peaceful, he must know that the more drastic forms of Civil Disobedience, which he is now determined to embark upon, must lead to violence. Is it possible under these circumstances to come to any conclusion other than that reached by the Government of India that the issue is no longer between this or that programme of political advance, but between lawlessness and all its dangerous consequences on the one hand and on the other hand the maintenance of those principles which lie at the root of civilized Governments?

CONTEMPT FOR AUTHORITY.

In Bengal, Civil Disobedience has already taken the form, in a number of districts of a refusal to pay "Chaukidari" tax, and I have already received complaints from landholders that tenants are refusing to pay their rent throughout the province. A general spirit of contempt for authority and defiance of law and order is being fostered. Well, respect for lawful authority and a general willingness on the part of the people to observe law are the pillars upon which the very existence of society rests. If these be cut away, society falls into the abyss of anarchy and is shattered. It is recorded of a famous figure in history that he fiddled while Rome was burning. The story is one which is not without its moral for the present day.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

(Continued from page ')

any other Province in India, not excluding Andhra-desa?

LOYALIST HEART-SEARCHINGS.

The passive acquiscence of high officials in the unexpected conduct of the Police has caused the heart-searchings among loyalists and neutrals. On 19th January a meeting was held in the lawn next to Mr. C. R. Dos's house. No proceedings had actually begun and the Police had been undecided, when Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner and Napoleon of the Police, arrived and made play with a weapon in his hand. The meeting was dispersed, but Mr. Kidd in an apoplexy of wrath, tracked down men and boys creating a "moral impression." In the mela an unfortunate lady, Sreemati Hem Nalini Ghosh, was hit from the rear. Many people on the spot made the allegation that Mr. Kidd was responsible for the fracture—and it was terrible that by some "person unknown" a poor woman was made to sprawl on the earth. Next to the arrest of Mrs. C. R. Das and other women, this incident has roused the utmost indignation of the public, not excluding complaisant loyalists. The "Servant" and "Patrika" next day made the open allegation that Mr. Kidd was the author of the exploit. In the evening, a communique was issued by Government, denying the allegation on the authority of Mr. Kidd himself. The next few days, the paper gave a number of statements by eye-witnesses, prepared to bear out the story of Mr. Kidd's responsibility. Immediately, a strong non-official Committee was formed with Dr. Pramathanath Bannerjee, University Professor presiding, to enquire into the facts, and it may be noted that it was not a move of the N.C.O.'s. The Committee is now taking evidence and some remarkable facts have come before the public. Mr. Kidd has replied by lodging a defamation suit against the two Nationalist papers, protesting that he never did it and quoting the Government communique in proof of his innocence. The situation is of poignant interest. The Bengal co-operater does not feel happy in the habit of rendering support to "law and order", and Imperialist pranks on the roadway are too many for the ease of his conscience. Mr. Kidd is still the trusted man, enjoying high favour: for it was he who, the week following, had been commissioned with the duty of besieging the Congress and the Khilafat offices and capturing 200 prisoners, without so much as firing a shot.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

What are the Councillors doing, you will ask? The Bengal Legislative Council consists, in the main of landed-interests, of a few tuft-hunters, plenty of sleek-capitalists and a small number of independent politicians who believe their place to be in the Council. Inside is a cancus of the pro-ministerial party trying to propitiate Government and if convenient the people as well. In consequence, you do not find any event of romantic interest recorded in the Council. The Government is short this year of a crore of rupees. The Bengal Council has voted Rs. 150 lakhs in the form of three taxation-bills, and those who did it include the very members who, in October last, cabled to the Secretary of State pledging themselves to oppose fresh taxation for current expenditure. They forgot all about it and voted. They would risk the break-down of the administration. A small group of four members wanted to follow the constitutional method of withdrawing supplies till grievances were redressed, but all the ticket-men obeyed orders, voted supplies and obliged Ministers by granting them the exact figure of the salary they badly wanted for the credit of the Reform Scheme. Next day, the Council blackened its own face by voting for a resolution asking Government to withdraw coercive proclamations and release prisoners. If there was a grain of political sense in the last day's majority, they would have stood as one man claiming the enforcement of their wishes before the granting of supplies, or bidding the Government to follow confiscatory methods for taxation. But they do not only voted supplies, but they piously gave Rs. 30,000 to the Civil Guard! The Civil Guard, which has created a lot of racial ill-feeling and may be the precursor of lawless appeal to force by private citizens, has not yet been demobbed, but the cost of the proved recreation of Imperialists is being borne by the tax-payer. It is an appendage of the European community, though to prove racial equality there is an infusion of Indians also. I was one of those asked to join the force, on the ground, that there was racial equality in the business. But I asked the recruiter: "How can there be racial equality? If I push a man on the street, I shall get three months. If you club a man with a Gandhi-cap to death, a jury of your countrymen might acquit you. No racial equality yet, please."

LORD RONALDSHAY ON LABOUR.

Lord Ronaldshay opened the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, India and Ceylon, last week. There were big speeches made. The Governor dwelt on his favourite them of agitators and by quoting a thrice-exposed correspondence in the "Statesman," proved, to the delectation of his capitalist audience, that labour was the fawn of politicians. The listeners beamed with inward self-approval; for they appeared blameless in the gubernatorial eye. There was no unseasonable reproof about the apathy of employers and the rights of ill-paid employees. Naturally the Conference wished to see Lord Ronaldshay back again as the Viceroy, which is the favourite form of compliment paid on this side to Lord Ronaldshay. The Conference passed a number of resolutions, most of which resemble the conclusions of last year; but there is no record given of the actual proceedings and speeches. They are at liberty to invest their doings with the veil of secrecy, but Indians have felt some curiosity as to the nature of transactions blessed by Viceroys and Governors in succession.

MARWARI INDENTS ON MANCHESTER.

I am afraid a few Marwari merchants have busied themselves with indents for Manchester fabrics. Importing houses are active in canvassing and though there is secrecy in the proceedings, it is announced that sure orders have passed. The boycott now expired on 31st January. It has not been renewed yet, and Marwaris have large schemes of antipathy developed before their eyes to their own hurt. I shal not be surprised if the little driblets are found to swell into a current. Calcutta is the biggest importer of cotton-manufacturers and if up-country markets are seduced from the boy-cott now, the tide may turn soon. And once the game of stealing a march over each other sets in, the worst commercial passions would be released. The boycott here was on the whole a predential concession of Marwaris. How far it would last after the disappearance of prudential considerations, is more than I can tell.

E. I. R STRIKE.

ALLAHABAD PRESENTS DESERTED APPEARANCE.

PASSENGERS TO PAY FARE AT DESTI NATION

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Owing to the railway strike at Allahabad, lugguage parcel and booking offices present a deserted appearance. Passengers have been allowed to travel without tickets and to pay at the destination. Even coolies have joined and the Anglo-Indian staff are removing luggage from the trains into store-rooms and the guards are also doing coolies' works. First and second class passengers have to carry their own luggage.

The situation is being guarded and officials are continuously attending at the station.

Strikers held a meeting last evening and speeches were delivered by some strike leaders, who had come down from Cawnpore. It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Miller was also expected to come in a day or two. The strike leaders said that the incident at Tundla was the outcome of racial distinctions which the company maintained in the selection and pay of the staff and until these distinctions were done away with and adequate punishment awarded to the alleged offenders and sufficient compensation allowed to the victims they would not resume work.

E. I. R. STRIKE EXTENDING

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Latest rpeorts show that E. I. R. strike extends from Allahabad to Kalka and westwards to Jubbulpore. The Mail and the express trains are running. Trains n Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway arriving and leaving at Allahabad, are using the small station of Prayag as terminus.

Boyscouts from local European schools are giving considerable help at Allahabad station. It was stated many strikers felt that there were tyrannised over by their leaders and many of them complained that they were prevented from going to work by agitators.

THE ALI BROTHERS

FIRST MEETING TOGETHER AFTER CONVICTION

BETTER TREATMENT IN FUTURE

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Since the search of leaders' person there has been much undercurrent of extreme excitement here in and outside jail. Local press and public meetings reflected the peoples' righteous indignation only partly. On Tuesday the 7th instant things came to a head in jail, when all prisoners struck work protesting against the humiliating treatment to the Ali brothers and their comrades and had to go without food uptill the 9th they were confined in cells. Shouts of Alla-ho-Akbar were heard continuously from the prisoners. Police reinforcements were requisitioned and posted in and around jail. Peoples' anxiety outside became intense. During these days rumours spread like wild fire. Crowds started going towards the jail side for news of the leaders' health.

Yesterday morning an uproar arose in the city that either of the brothers had breathed his last. About 20,000 people went out in procession and collected round the jail grounds and demanded that the brothers and Dr. Kitchlew must be shown to them. The Inspector-General of Prisons who had suddenly come to Karachi was happily there to settle matters. The Ali brothers and Dr. Kitchlew were accordingly brought on to the balcony over the front door of the jail. They embraced each other for they met for first time after their conviction. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Ali addressed the people telling them that they would in future get better treatment and were quite happy in jail. They also said that did not know anything of Pir Gulam Mujadid and Maulana Nissar Ahmed who were removed the previous night. All looked cheerful. People returned home quite happy and satisfied.

TROUBLE IN KARACHI JAIL.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

Strange developments are taking place in the Karachi jail.

The prisoners are reported to be refusing to take food.

The action is said to be in sympathy with the Ali Brothers and their comrades who have been given a month's solitary confinement for refusing to be searched under the orders of the Superintendent.

The prisoners went to extreme lengths in expressing their sympathy with the Alis, rather anger at the authorities. They broke plates and performed further acts of indiscipline.

The rumour that some warders have been killed is untrue. It is denied that the military were called upon to fire.

Some people, we learn, were turned back on the Jail Road without being permitted to approach the jail grounds.

A cryptic monosyllabic "nothing" was vouchsafed to us by the jail people, when we rang them up over the 'phone to know what the matter brewing there was.

It need surprise none if, at this rate, rumours get abroad, some false and some true, about happening in the jail. The authorities must know that, in the long run, it is they that will suffer and not the public by adopting the methods of suppression of news they have.

COLLECTOR'S EXPLANATION.

The following press communique, dated the 7th February, has been issued by the Collector of Karachi:—

The District Magistrate, Karachi, has come to know that political agitators in Karachi have been spreading rumours about ill-treatment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and the prisoners convicted with them in the Karachi jail. It has been alleged that they have been subjected to degrading search of their persons, reduction in bedding and food, and that Mr. Mohamed Ali who suffers from diabetes, was refused diet and a light recommended by the medical officer, and that Mr. Shaukat Ali has lost weight in a manner to affect his health. It was stated that these prisoners had refused all food and were in a critical state.

The District Magistrate saw all these prisoners with members of the Jail Committee on the 19th January last. None had any complaints to make but put certain requests before the Jail Committee which were met as far as possible. Mr. Shaukat Ali informed the District Magistrate that he had lost the excessive weight which had previously affected his health and that he was much improved. Mr. Mohamed Ali acknowledged the considerate treatment he had received and said that his diabetes had much subsided. Dr. Kitchlew almost recovered from an attack of fever for which he had received treatment. The other prisoners were in perfect health.

THE FACTS.

The District Magistrate was therefore, surprised to hear the rumours spread by agitators' communications to the Press, public speeches and a town-crier. He has investigated the facts which are as follows:—

Certain subordinate jail officials have been discharged as they were suspected of giving information to agitators which appears to have been false. The superintendent of the prison, on the 27th January, read out Rule 786 of the Bombay Jail Manual to the prisoners and informed them that a search would be enforced. On the 28th the prisoners were reported to have resisted the search. Time was given to the prisoners so that their complaint might be recorded by visiting magistrate who informed them that they must obey the jail regulations. Owing to resistance or disobedience of the jail rules and orders Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Pir Ghulam Mujadid have been punished by separate confinement for one month. They receive exactly the same food and treatment as before but are not allowed to come out of their cells except for one hour's exercise and for necessary purposes. Even Mr. Shaukat Ali does not allege that his person was searched in an offensive manner. On the contrary, according to his own statement, it is clear that the search was being carried out with every regard to the prisoner's feeling and statements to the contrary are untrue. It is quite false that any of these prisoners were made naked or their persons exposed in any way.

The diet and light recommended by the medical officer to Mr. Mahomed Ali were at once given him.

Nisar Ahmad, for disobedience of orders, has been given penal diet for four days but no other punishment. His complaint that the diet contains too much salt is being inquired into by the superintendent and will be rectified.

The rumours spread to-day that warders in the jail have been killed are false. Other prisoners have behaved in a refractory manner by refusing to work and breaking plates and lamps, but no violence to any prisoner or warder has occurred.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

The "New Times" of Karachi published the following from Kazi Khuda Baksh, Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Pir Ghulam Mujadid have been locked up in solitary confinement since the evening of the 30th ultimo and Maulana Mohamed Ali since the evening of the 31st.

Mr. Damree, the jailor, suggested to the Pir Sahib some days ago that he and his friends might *soon* be transferred to separate jails and it is believed that the transfers, arranged a month ago, were suspended only on account of the prisoners' expected release as a preliminary to the proposed Round Table Conference.

When Maulana Mohamed Ali was *not* confined on the morning of the first search and again searched on the same evening, he protested against the force in spite of his first day's refusal. But the Superintendent is reported to have said that because on the evening of the 30th January, Mr. Mohamed Ali had stood up, he had not *therefore* disobeyed his orders, although the latter had like others refused to permit or consent to his beddings or person being searched and had refused to move from the place where he stood. On the evening of the 31st the Superintendent is reported to have asked him whether he would allow his bedding to be searched. Mr. Mohamed Ali informed him that it was futile to repeat it daily when he had refused at the very outset to submit voluntarily to that indignity. The Superintendent, however, said that he wanted to give him another chance.

The treatment described above has been insisted upon inspite of Maulana Mohamed Ali's challenge to the City Magistrate, the jailor and the Superintendent to catch him or his comrades doing anything wrong or against jail rules. His protests were unheeded. It would be remembered that no search was taken of the Leaders during the period of their being under-trial prisoners nor was it resorted to during the three months prior to the present treatment. It was also suggested to the authorities by Maulana Mohamed Ali that the matter be referred to Government but the Superintendent stated to him that orders of Government in the matter had been received on the 28th January.

THE ALI BROTHERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Telegrams have been pouring in our office from friends, sympathisers, Khilafat and Congress Committees all over India, inquiring from us about the health and welfare of and the treatment which is given to Ali Brothers and their comrades in the local jail.

We want the friends all over India to know that all our telegrams in reply to those inquiries are withheld by the Telegraph authorities as objectionable. So it is not our mistake if people don't get reply by wire.

All details about the leaders' treatment are being given in papers.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM SHAMSUDDIN,
Secretary,
Provincial Khilafat Committee,
Karachi.

Karachi, Feb. 8.

ILL-TREATMENT OF ALI BROTHERS.

PROTEST MEETING AT KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

A lare public meeting was held on the night of 2nd February, on the Idgat Maidan at Karachi, to protest against the ill-treatment of the Ali Brothers and their colleagues in the local jail there. The meeting was attended by several thousands of people including a large number of ladies. There was great emotion when the leaders' sufferings was told.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN KARACHI JAIL.

OVER TREATMENT OF ALI BROTHERS

"New Times" writes:—

It is reported that some trouble is reported in the Central Jail Karachi. The people living round about the jail report having heard shouts of *Allah-ho-Akbar* and *Mahomed Ali Shaukat Ali ki jai*. Additional police force has been requisitioned.

KHILAFAT DEMANDS.

FORMULATED ACCORDING TO SHARIAT

SETH CHOTANI'S ADDRESS

At a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on the 4th instant, Seth Chotani President of the Central Khilafat Committee, in the course of his long presidential speech dealing exhaustively with all the vital questions of the present political ferment in India said:—

As regards the Khilafat question, our programme is quite clear and is free from all misconceptions. The Khilafat question is purely a religious question, and the struggle for the Khilafat is a religious struggle. Our demands are formulated in strict accordance with the commandments of the "Shariat" and are liable to no additions or alterations even to the extent of a hair's breadth. Any change made in them will not satisfy us as we can not change the commandments of God and the Holy Prophet (May peace and blessings of God be upon him!). No Moderate Mussalman, as Muslim, can accept any change in these demands. It is regrettable that Lord Northcliffe formed a wrong opinion of the views of the Moderate Muslims regarding the Khilafat, the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Holy Places of Islam including Thrace and Smyrna. The deputations of the Moderate Muslims to the Viceroy and Governors lend whole-hearted support to our demands and do not differ in the least. Therefore the least that we can do is to make every kind of sacrifice in the path of God and the Holy Prophet (May peace and blessings of God be upon him!) It is not in our power to alter our demands, but in the hands of that Supreme Power, whose commandments we are bound to obey.

Besides the religious point of view, our demands are quite consistent with those principles, which were placed before the world during the War by the Allies, and for which the Prime Minister had made solemn pledges in order to secure the help of the Indian Mussalmans during the War. To-day when the time has come for acting upon those principles and fulfilling those solemn pledges, the enemies of Islam and Turkey are being helped and prepared to fight against Turkey. Its this the meaning of justice and righteousness? Is this the way to observe those principles and pledges that by giving a loan of crores of rupees to Greece? Does honesty and fairplay mean that France should be compelled to break the Turko-French Alliance? Allied powers consist of France, Italy, and England. We emphatically declare that France and Italy are not, in any way, opposed to the Turkish interests, nor do they want to participate in that injustice which is being done to Turkey in the name of the Allies. In support of this contention I give below some extract from the leading article published in a prominent French daily 'Le Temps' of the 20th January, 1922:—

"In the first place we must give up the idea of dictating peace. If we try to force pre-arranged speculations the Entente Governments will be with out any right or excuse to do so." The journal goes on to ask:—"Have coercive measures brought peace in the Orient," and itself replies, "They have not, although Constantinople has been occupied by a British General since 16th March, 1920." Then further on on the basis of negotiations the journal says:—"All this prove that we must conclude with the Angora Govt., which is the only Independent Government with real authority, a peace by negotiation and not by force." The journal concludes by saying:—"If we [illegible]ly and without any preconceived ideas or annexations and tyrannies which force to agree the should restitude to the Turks.

(a) On the Asiatic side the whole of Asia-Minor without any hindrance, curtailment of restriction of sovereign right.

(b) On the European side a sufficient strip of territory for the safety of Constantinople in order to satisfy the ligitimate demands of the Mussalmans of Thrace.

This Programme certainly excludes all dismemberment, all avowed or disguised Protectorate and all measures in compatible with the sovereign rights of Turkish State. We are asked to respect the rights of the Germans. Why should we, be asked then to trample underfoot the rights of the Turks."

In conclusion I would like to say that when this state of affairs exists in France and Italy; when Ireland has got Independence and Egypt God willing is going to secure her independence in the near future; when India herself, moderates and extremists are equally opposed to the present policy of the Government, and the United India supports Khilafat demands, should we then despair under such circumstances? Brethren! now the time for practical action has arrived. Gird up your loins, and don't give up perseverence. Carry your boat safely to the shore of success, and secure the pleasure of God and His Apostle (may peace and blessing of God be upon him.)

Angora demands not your life, Turkey needs not your physical strength and bravery. They only need your pecuniary help. Do give your subscriptions generously for the defence of your religion, enlist yourself among Volunteers for the success of the Khilafat Cause and for the maintainance of Peace and order in the country, and thereby deserve a splendid reward from God.

May the Almighty Allah give us strength to serve ISLAM at this critical juncture.

TITLE OF M. B. E. RENOUNCED

PANDIT S. NARAIN'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Pandit Sheo Narain, Advocate, has written a letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy resigning title of M.B.E. on political grounds.

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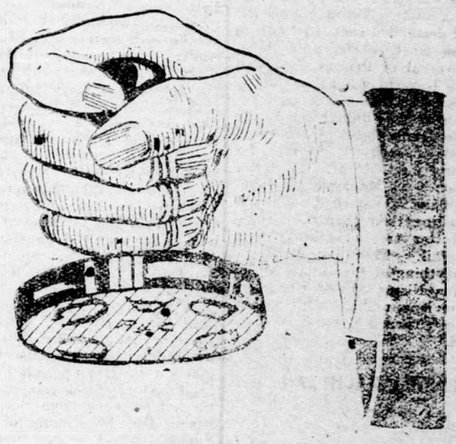

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Judgment in Nanjana case appeals will be pronounced by the High Court next week.—(A. P.)

* * * *

In the first round of semi-finals for Murray Cup Tournament held on 9th at Lucknow 2nd Battalion Somersets defeated the 1st Battalion Black Watch by 3 goals to 2.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Sardar Mahomed Abdul Hadi Khan, Afghan Ambassador, halted at Lahore last evening with Col. Ismail Khan, on his way to London, at the request of local Muslim gentry who saw him at the railway station.—(A. P.)

* * * *

It is understood that the preparation of an ordinance to enable the authorities to mainain the restoration of order in Malabar after 26th February, when the present ordinance lapses is now under consideration.—(A. P.)

* * * *

As there is every prospect of a complete Hartal at Agra on the 13th instant when the Prince visits that city, the Secretary, District Khilafat Committee warns the visitors against incurring inconveniences.

* * * *

A telegram from Tundla dated 9th says that the situation is unchanged. The staff at other stations have gone out in sympathy, although the Magisterial enquiry found the alleged assault to be mere fabrication.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Agra that the Indian Loco Staff of Agra Cantonment have struck work, as the Loco Superintendent refused to take action against the Foreman, who used insulting language again some of their number.

* * * *

A correspondent from Lahore writes:—Twenty-seven Sikh leaders including Sardar Kharak Singh, President Sikh League, and many others of those recently released, have issued a joint manifesto calling for ten thousand volunteers for Congress work.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Bhandara that Mr. Aserkar, President, District Congress Committee, and 2 others have been served with notices under S. 107 Cr. P. C., as they took steps to form a Committee to consider the advisability or otherwise of non-payment of taxes.

* * * *

Pranirakshaka Sanstha of Dhulia is trying for several years to stop the horrible slaughter of buffaloes and goats at Sirsi fair, Dharwar District. Mahatma Gandhi has sent pathetic message to Sirsi people to stop the cruelty condemning the slaughter as irreligious.

* * * *

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the Road Bridge over the Chenab River, performed on 8th instant, His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab laid stress on the importance of the road communications in which bridges form an essential link.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Sanitorioum of the above League at Bhowada Hill besides hundreds of outdoor patients treated 314 indoor patients from April 1919 to 31st December 1921. The Joint Secretaries of the League appeal to the generous public to help the League in its efforts to combat the ravages of "white-plague" by contributing to its fund.

* * * *

Our correspondent wiring from Madras says that Mr. S. Ramnathan, organiser, Tamil National Volunteer Corps and 4 other civil resisters were arrested at Trichinopoly for picketing. The Congress office was searched even without warrant. Mr. Giri of Berhampore and others were sentenced 6 months' rigorous.

* * * *

Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has sent the following message to Molvi Badaruddin, Maulana Abul Kalam's brother-in-Law:—"Learnt about Maulana Abul Kalam's sentence. Congratulate you and, through you, all his relations. Good is sure to accept sacrifices of brave and sincere persons like the Maulana, and will make freedom of India and prestige of Islam certain.

* * * *

The 5th Dharwar District Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the Karnatak Branch of the Bombay Central Co-op. Institute at Jakkli, Taluka Ron in the District of Dharwar on the 29th, 30th January. Several resolutions regarding the amelioration of the conditions of the different classes of people by means of co-operative measures were passed.

* * * *

It is understood that with a view to bring about a compromise between the land lords and tenants of the Agri community, a meeting of the representatives of both the parties was held on the 3rd instant under the auspicies of the Social Service League of Bombay, but the breach between the two parties remained where it was and no compromise could be effected.

* * * *

The strike on the East Indian Railway appears to be spreading and the use of troops has been sanctioned in order to deal with intimidation, to which the loyal employees are subjected. European and Indian troops are being sent in various directions. The attitude of threat on the part of ringleaders is said to be apparent in the telegram which appears to have been forwarded to several high officials, asking that the dispute should be settled at once, "otherwise the mob will be out of hand."—(A. P.)

* * * *

A correspondent from Lahore writes:—Khaddar propaganda proceeding vigorously throughout the Punjab. Several schools and colleges passed resolutions adopting the use of khaddar for students dress. In some places caste associations adopted khaddar for coffin cloth and other social occasions. Several towns report picketing liquor and cloth shops. In most towns on the occasion of the sale of liquor contracts there were either no bidders or where the contracts were sold the bids were very small.

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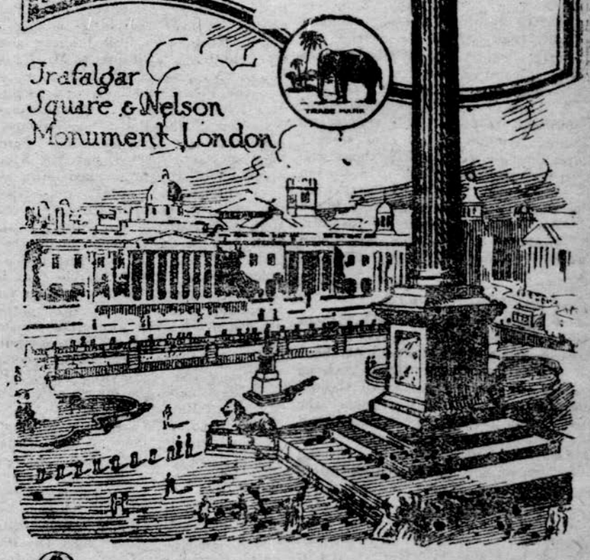

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Literature and Art.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF INDIA

India in England by Ethel Norman-ton, B. A. (Published by S. Ganesan and Co. Price Rs. 2.)

The book under review is a reprint of some of the leading articles from "India" which Miss Norman edited during the period of tense human drama that fell between the arrival of the greatest Indian delegation ever sent to England (1919) and those significant days that saw the passing of Mr. Tilak and the birth of Non-co-operation at the Nagpur Congress of 1920. "All journalism" as Miss Normanton says, "is of its very nature ephemeral and evanescent," and the charm of the book certainly does not lie, at any rate for us, in the 210 pages covered by articles from admirable articles from "India," admirable as all of them are.

The long introduction, however, running into thirty-one pages, written on the second anniversary of Jallianwala Bag, contains much food for thought. In it Miss Normanton takes a retrospect of the efforts made by Indians and Englishmen to enlighten British public opinion with regard to India's claim for freedom and to that end suggests certain measures of propaganda in England. How the British public is spoonfed with fictions news about India is common knowledge. The more subtle form of propaganda carried on through schools and colleges is not equally know in this country. Historians whose British patriotism takes precedence to regard for facts have always lent the prestige of their names to the imperial mission of suppressing truth with the result that the finished products of British universities are no wiser than the man in the street, as regards the truth about India and the dark side of England's expansion Miss Normanton says: "My own conception of India's case came to me entirely from laborious historical delving when studying for an Honours History degree of London University; and from the study of India's connection with Great Britain, I emerged permanently saddened by the amount of duplicity from intellectuals which Governments can apparently almost invariably command. . . . . many historians rise into almost lyrical and religious rapture on the subject and seem to have humbugged themselves into a genuine belief that it was all a part of the Divine Purpose controlling the Universe." We can quite appreciate the author's remarks for our experience of another branch of history (constitutional History of England) has been somewhat similar. The pity, however, is that British historians have not only humbugged themselves and the British public, but have so completely warped the thinking faculties of our pompous Moderates that they also see the hand of Providence in the British connexion. Little wonder then that despite the British Congress Committee and the heroic efforts of "India" the British public has remained woefully ignorant about this country. Miss Normanton approves of non-co-operation and will not complain about the temporary cessation of the Congress organ, as it might be construed as an "appeal" to Britain. But she asks, "need such policy of abandonment of education of Great Britain be permanent? There are other courses besides appeals."

Her suggestions for enlightening the British public are: (a) The issue of a weekly paper produced from India, (b) A Press service organised from India, (c) A *British* committee to voice the most forward *British* opinion and (d) a Congress Embassy.

But after all is there not much truth in what a cynic said:—"Up to the Marconi scandal we thought England does not know. Now we say England does not care?"

INDIAN FINANCE.

'DAWN OF MODERN FINANCE IN INDIA.' By Prof. V. G. Kale.

We welcome this new work from the prolific pen of Mr. V. G. Kale as a useful elementary volume packed with good sound information. For the greater part the work is a summary of the financial condition in India in 1858-60; and though there is a chapter on the "Pre-Mutiny Finance," which we fail to understand why exactly the learned professor has put second on the list when chronologically and otherwise it would have fitted in much better in the first place, we find nothing but an expose of facts and arguments touching and concerning the first budget of India. It is difficult to distinguish the personal views of the author on the problems he discusses, from the views of the authorities he ostensibly summarises. We are, however, by no means disposed to find fault with him for refraining from intruding his personal opinions unnecessarily, particularly as in the last concluding chapter, entitled "Then and Now," he affords us a good glimpse of his own views on some of the common problems of the two epochs, military expenditure and its reduction, growth of tax-burdens and their future, relative possibilities of the different sources of revenue open to the Government of India etc. Mr. Kale in this work obviously writes as a student more than as a critic or constructive statesman. His criticisms, even when unavoidable, are mild and tempered, and often clothed with what he seems to consider better authority than his own. Constructive suggestions of an alternative kind are entirely excluded. We have accordingly to wait for the fruition of the promise of a larger work made by the author in the Preface; being meanwhile content with this introductory volume, planned apparently with no clear-cut, definite purpose, but rather as a single study for very elementary needs.

PARLIAMENT AND FINANCE.

The World of to-day Series. The Exchequer and the Control of Expenditure by R. G. Hawtrey.

To those not interested in the detailed operation of the British parliamentary institutions, this useful little volume will prove most interesting in the last two chapters dealing, one with the relaxation of Parliamentary control over public expenditure during and owing to the War, and the other outlining the author's summary of conclusions after an analytical study of the existing machinery. No one, we fancy, will quarrel with his general finding "that, the purpose of parliamentary control is *constitutional*, while that of treasury control is *administrative*." Mr. Hawtrey has placed before the reader, in a simple, lucid style, the various points at which British Parliament can control the policy of the nation by a sort of negative activity of holding up supplies, generally or specifically, if the particular policy is not negatived on its disapproval being made manifest. But it must be noted that even under the highly developed British system of parliamentary control of the executive, the latter can in a measure defy Parliament, when they fail to hoodwink it. In the classic case of the first Lloyd George Budget of 1909 the failure to pass it by the then Parliament did not prevent the Government of the day from carrying on its operations. And though in that instance the substantial maintenance of the basic principle of the British constitution was preserved, inasmuch as the tax-payer sided with the Government against Parliament, and thus prevented the possible recurrence of a reactionary Hampden of the twentieth century, there are other devices by which Parliament can be overreached by ministers certain of support or immune from criticism in the country at large. The War practice of "token votes" and "votes of credit" cannot, indeed, be fairly made acceptable illustration as disclosing a normal state of things. But even they may be taken to emphasise the fact that Parliament in practice is utterly powerless to control the definite actions of its Ministers. Parliament cannot originate expenditure, nor can it select its own ministers except in a most roundabout and indirect manner. That in spite of these constitutional disabilities, the financial system of the United Kingdom is about the best controlled system in the world is due, it must be admitted, in a large measure to the effective design of the actual machinery for control and report to Parliament. Mr. Hawtrey accordingly begins with a brief sketch of the historical evolution of the system and idea of control, and then proceeds to examine the various institutions for giving effect to this control. A study of his work, even if it discloses nothing new to the average Indian student of British political institutions will be well repaid by the irresistible wave of reflections which it cannot fail to evoke as regards the comparative position of legislative control of public finance in India. We have practically no legislative control of finances; and what corresponds to the "Treasury" is not interested in such control especially with a view to economy.

QUENTIN DURWARD.

QUENTIN DURWARD: Abridged and simplified by J. W. Holme, M.A., I.E.S., (Published by The National Press, Allahabad. Price Re. 1.)

Members of the Indian Education Service seem to have found a lucrative occupation in dressing up bulky English classics for the tender appetite of their charges. Eminent scholars have held contradictory opinions about familiarising young students with master minds. About the teaching of Horace in English schools, Byron says in a note to his "Childe Harold," "I wish to express that we become tired of the task before we comprehend the beauty, that the freshness is worn away, and the future pleasure and advantage deadened and destroyed, by the didactic anticipation, at an age when we can neither feel nor understand the power of compositions which it requires an acquaintance with life, as well as Latin or Greek, to relish, or to reason upon. For the same reason, we never can be aware of the fulness of some of the finest passages of Shakespeare ('To be, or not to be,' for instance), from the habit of having them hammered into us at eight years old (sixteen years old in India): so that when we are old enough to enjoy them, the taste is gone and the appetite palled."

Tagore on the other hand, in his Reminiscences, approves of the system, and the very instance of Shakespeare, quoted by Byron goes to prove that he is wrong and Tagore is right. We need not refer here to the hold of Lamb's Tales on young minds. Again there are certain works, particularly Scott's Scottish novels, where the author's frequent use of Gaelic and his long descriptive passages necessitate the shearing knife if his works are to be appreciated by Indian students. The book under review has been abridged in a satisfactory manner so that while the reader will be able to appreciate Scott's style he will be spared the lengthy descriptions of places he may never see.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION: Proceedings of meetings, Vol. III.

The third meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Bombay on the 4th and 5th January 1921. His Excellency the Governor in his opening speech mentioned the efforts made by his Government to preserve and index the Bombay and Poona records of which detailed information has been published in handbook compiled by Mr. Kindersley. Prof. Sarkar read a paper on "Delhi during the Anarchy 1799-89," from a contemporary Persian manuscript. Prof. Rawlinson's paper on Factory Life in the 17th century gives the reader a detailed idea of the life and trade activities of early factors and above all of their voracious appetites and fondness for drink. Slavery was practised at many of the Company's factories and in Bombay, "luxury, immodesty and prostitude, dissolution of manners" were rampant. Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis of Satara in his note on Marathi Historical Records and their publication treats largely of the his quest after Maratha records and mentions with pardonable pride his historical museum and library. The labourious delving into historical records always brings in its rich award, in the shape of more light on some obscure point. General Briggs, who had studied some of these papers, remarks: "Among the upper classes (of Maratha Society) I have found refined notions of delicacy of conduct and manners, and among statesmen and financiers I have occasionally met with enlarged views of policy and a knowledge of the principles of statistics and political economy that would not disgrace the ministers of any Government." The historical sense is a public necessity and the labours of the Commission are welcome so far as they go. The study of history in our colleges, however, leaves much to be desired. The bracking of History with Economics in the B.A. optional group is wholly arbitrary. Further, as the records of the Government of Bombay have been made accessible to *bona fide* research workers, we suggest that the University authorities should make it compulsory for M. A. students in history to submit monographs, on the lines of the papers read before the Commission, based on research historical records.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

There is no questioning the fact that electric power for industrial purposes is day by day being recognised as an invaluable asset. The trouble and worry involved in working the coal mines and the smoky atmosphere which the use of coal creates in industrial areas with all its insanitary consequences make the use of electrical energy almost urgent. Having this object in view every advanced country of the west has been directing its attention to the development of water-power with the result that a large percentage of available water power is being used. In Europe out of 47,300,000 horse-power, 8,450,000 or 18 per cent. is used. In America, including Canada, out of 50,800,000, 8,805,000 or 17-3 per cent is used. In British Empire, excluding Canada out of 41,200,000 H. P. only 695,000 or 1.7 per cent. is used. We, in India, are only just now awakening to the possibilities of electricity and all its use at present consists in lighting the streets and houses or for the running of trams. The probable horse power that is estimated to be available in India is 21½ millions, of which only 1¼ per cent. is availed of. This is certainly a very sad position and the enormous industrial awakening ought to have given a stimulus for the development of this most essential energy. The Triennial Report, (Vol. III) of the Hydro-Electric Survey of India, which Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, has issued is a very useful volume, describing as it does the measures that the Government are taking for developing electric power, the position of different countries of the world in regard to electric wealth and the various uses to which it can be put. The volume is accompanied by a map of India, showing possible sites for the generation of hydro-electric power and also areas where ores of metals are found in abundance. The report is well worth a study by every industrialist and capitalist.

CARE OF INFANTS.

(The Care of Infants in India. George Gill and Sons, Ltd., London.)

The need for the proper care of infants, especially in India, where conditions of existence are of an exceptional nature, is obvious to every one. The yearly increasing mortality among them owing to various causes, such as poverty of parents, insanitary surroundings and the lack of knowledge of hygienic care on the part of mothers is a cause for anxiety. Too much importance, therefore, cannot be attached to the care of babies.

It has been found that the high mortality of infants is due not so much to infantile diseases as to the neglect of dietary and nursing. Improper feeding and bad management are largely responsible for the waste of much human life. All this can be avoided by choosing proper food for the child which must be given at proper intervals—not whenever the child cries. Of course, in addition to this, cleanliness, decent clothing, and due protection from chills and damp, the sun and night air are matters which cannot be neglected.

Many books have been written on the subject but the need for a handy volume for every day reference and guidance, comprising the essence of nursery rules, has long been felt. "The Care of Infants in India" seems to meet the requirements of anxious mothers and loyal nurses. It is written with elaborate care and all that has to be observed for properly equipping the child for its future struggle for existence with the world is briefly mentioned in intelligible language, free from the cumbrousness of medical phraseology, which generally frightens the eager layman away from medical books. The book takes us through the full course of child-nursing, from feeding down to a list of dietetic dont's. The chapter entitled "What to do in Emergencies" is especially useful. It is in emergencies that a mother loses heart and sets herself imagining all sorts of things about the baby without doing anything substantial—mere passionate kissing does not go a long way—to relieve its pain. A perusal of this chapter will be of great benefit to every mother. Though the book is mainly intended for Anglo-Indian mothers, it would be equally useful for Indian mothers.

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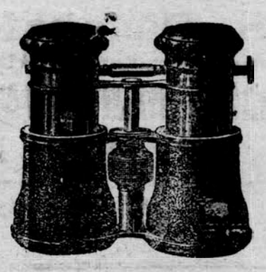
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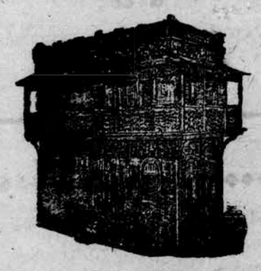

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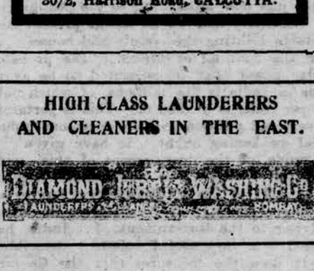

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